ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

TRANSMITTED

WITH THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

AT THE

OPENING OF THE 2D SESSION OF THE 25TH CONGRESS.

1837—1838.

WASHINGTON.

1837.

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REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, Dec. 1, 1837.

SIR: In obedience to your direction of the 7th of September, I have the honor to submit the "usual annual report of the operations" of the Indian Department.

The increased extent and diversified character of the operations under the direction of this office will prevent my presenting any thing more than a mere outline. They embrace negotiations with the tribes east of the Mississippi, for the extinguishment of their titles: with those of the western prairie, for the establishment of friendly relations between them and the United States; and with the indigenous and emigrated tribes beyond the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, for the adjustment of difficulties and the preservation of peace. They include the removal of the Indians in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin, in the north, the west, and the northwest; and in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, in the south and southwest, to new homes southwest of the Missouri river. They comprehend the location and sale of reservations, the investment or payment of the proceeds, and of the proceeds of lands ceded, with the collection and disbursement of the interest thereon. They involve a supervision of the execution of treaty stipulations, for the subsistence of emigrants, the examination and payment of debts and claims, the education of the young, the supply of agricultural implements and assistance, the employment of interpreters, farmers, mechanics, and laborers. They demand a constant attention to the conduct of the numerous agents and officers necessarily employed; commissioners to hold treaties, or to investigate claims; superintendents of emigration, and of the four divisions of the department; agents and sub-agents. They call for an exact adherence to the laws, and for the adoption, from time to time, of the regulations requisite to give them full effect. They involve the superintendence of the investment of nearly $2,000,000; the annual disbursement of appropriations not less, in the last three years, than $5,000,000; and the disposition of interest to the amount of about $200,000. And they affect the welfare of a population estimated at 330,000, scattered over an immense extent of country.

The copious extracts, hereto appended, from the complete and accurate

reports of the superintendents in Michigan, Wisconsin, and the Western Territory; from almost all the agents in the superintendency of St. Louis, and a valuable communication from Captain Brown, principal military disbursing agent for the western superintendency, exhibit such clear and satisfactory views of the progress, condition, and prospects of a large proportion of the tribes, and of the measures that should be pursued for their improvement, as to render more than this passing notice of these subjects unnecessary. Among these papers is one from Mr. Schoolcraft, on the subject of forming a cabinet and library for this office. An extract from the letter, to which this is a reply, accompanies it. The considerations in favor of these measures are obvious and important. The expense that would attend their execution would be inconsiderable. An annual appropriation, of no very large amount, would also enable the department to do something to collect and preserve every thing relating to the history, present condition, numbers, manners, and languages of the aborigines of this continent, who are now the object of much philosophical curiosity with the students of history in this country and in Europe.

I beg leave respectfully to repeat the recommendation of the early establishment of a government in the Indian country, and of the necessary military posts beyond the Missouri river, and to invite your attention to the reasons therefor, presented in my last annual report. Among other duties confided, within the last year, to the Rev. Mr. McCoy, was that of explaining to the various tribes in that region, who would be affected by it, the provisions of the bill, reported at the last session, by the Committee on Indian Affairs, in the House of Representatives, for the creation of a government for the Western Territory. This duty he has partially performed, and he has transmitted, with a clear exposition of his own views, petitions from the proper authorities of several of the tribes, in which they earnestly request that it may soon become a law. Copies of these papers are submitted.

The progress in the removal of Indians east of the Mississippi, who have agreed to emigrate, has, from various causes, been inconsiderable during the past year. The whole number, including Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, Pottawatomies, and Ottawas, has not exceeded 5,700. When the stipulations, with these and other tribes, upon this subject, are carried into effect, there will remain on the east side of the Mississippi, and south of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, only the Wyandots in Ohio, the Six Nations in New York, the Menomonees, Munsees, and Stockbridges in Wisconsin, and the Miamies in Indiana. And the policy of exchanging lands west of that river for those held by tribes east of it, which was first authorized in 1804, though not vigorously commenced till 1830, will have been brought to a point of successful accomplishment, that could not have been anticipated at its inception.

Frequent advices were received in the spring, of hostile incursions of the Sioux, and of the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, upon the lands of each other. The interposition of the Executive was earnestly invoked. There were two modes only in which it might be effectual, and to one of these alone did the circumstances of the country permit a resort. Deputations from these tribes were invited to visit this city. Deputations from the Winnebagoes, who had been occasional partakers in the warlike frays, from the Sioux, and the Sac and Fox Indians of the Missouri, and the Iowas, were called hither at the same time. In the two principal objects,

the conciliation of the hostile Sioux, and Sacs and Foxes, and the adjustment of the conflicting titles to the land claimed by the latter and the Iowas, the efforts of the Government were unsuccessful. But the extinguishment of the title of the Sioux east of the Mississippi, of that of the Sacs and Foxes to a large tract west of their cession in 1832, and the removal of the Winnebagoes to the neutral ground, lying between these two tribes, effected in the negotiations held with them while here, will contribute materially to prevent future collisions. By the same treaties, and that with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, a vast region has been acquired, abounding in timber adequate to the wants of the settlers, who are thronging to Wisconsin, and those of the inhabitants on the borders of the Mississippi river; in water-power, sufficient to supply the demand; and in mines of lead and other ores. The Indian population will be removed further from the frontier of the States, and will no longer be subject to a contaminating intercourse, while our people will be secured from incursions and attacks upon their persons and property. The way will be open to the establishment of permanent boundaries, in a few years, that will give to the Union a more regular form.

The treaty coucluded with the Miamies in Indiana, in 1834, having received the conditional sanction of the Senate at its late session, has been perfected, by the assent of these Indians to the modifications proposed in the ratification. A treaty of amity and peace was negotiated by General Stokes and Colonel Chouteau, on the 26th May last, with the Kioways, Ka-ta-kas, and Ta-wa-ka-ros of the Western Prarie, who have manifested a desire to be on friendly terms with the United States, and have taken no part with the hostile portion of the Comanches.

In January last, the acting Superintendent of the Western Territory communicated the first authentic intelligence of probable hostilities between the Comanches and the Shawnees, Delawares, and Osages. The reports of Major P. L. Chouteau, who passed into the Indian country, of subsequent dates to the middle of April, confirmed this intelligence. The great importance of preventing these aggressions upon each other induced the appointment of Colonel A. P. Chouteau, a gentleman well acquainted with these Indians, and in all respects qualified for a duty of so delicate a character, as a special agent, to travel among them, and, by making proper explanations and representations, and by other means, to endeavor to effect a reconciliation. It is believed that his exertions have been productive of much good, and that, aided by other measures taken by the Government, they will be eventually successful. The most important of these measures, the invitation to the Comanches and other tribes to send delegations to the United States, was suggested by the late superintendent, in 1835, and more recently repeated by his successor. It is understood they will arrive early in the spring of the ensuing year.; and, in the mean time, no further predatory incursions are to be apprehended. The inducements for these proceedings are fully stated in the accompanying copy of the letter of instructions to the special agent.

It is believed that the visits of the several tribes to this city, and to others upon the seaboard, has had, and will have a most salutary effect. So far as a correct judgment can now be formed, they will return to their kindred with just ideas of the strength and resources of the country, and of the friendly dispositions of our people towards them, and impressed with the conviction of the propriety of remaining at peace with us and with each

other. Similar good results may be anticipated from the visits of the tribes who are expected to arrive next year.

I would respectfully request your favorable consideration of the changes in the existing laws relating to Indian affairs, suggested in my last report. The experience of the past year has strengthened my conviction of their importance; and it has also indicated the necessity of other modifications.

New provisions for the regulation of the trade with the Indians have become essential. Much information upon this subject has been recently received, which, with your approbation, will be communicated to the appropriate committees, if, as is earnestly hoped, their attention shall be directed to the matter. The present system of disbursing in this department, through the agency of military officers, has proved inconvenient, in consequence of the frequent transfer of many of them to other duties. Some alteration is very desirable; in what form, and to what extent, must be submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

There is an incongruity in the present law providing for the appointment of agents and sub-agents. It prescribes that "no sub-agent shall be appointed, who shall reside within the limits of any agency where there is an agent appointed." The titles imply a distinction in rank and duties, which the clause, just quoted, repudiates: for it makes the sub-agent equally independent as an officer, with the agent. The distinction, however, exists, in an essential particular; the pay of the former being only one-half of that of the latter. In point of fact, the duties and responsibilties of both are alike, and, with few exceptions, they are equal. Connected with these considerations is another of great moment; the importance of procuring the services of competent and trust worthy men, and of binding them to a faithful discharge of their duties by liberally compensating them.

The salaries of interpreters, also, are too low. The best qualified persons cannot be obtained for them. They are engaged by traders and companies, at rates of pay four times larger than those fixed by law. Yet the intercourse with the Indians must be maintained through them. The right understanding and successful issue of every negotiation depend upon their fidelity and ability. The fair representation of the wishes of the Indians to the Government, through their agents, is contingent upon their personal interests and biasses. True policy demands that the compensation allowed for services of this character should be sufficient to remunerate capable men, and place them beyond the reach of temptation to do wrong.

I have adverted, in another part of this report, to the large amount of interest, accruing on the moneys invested for Indians. A considerable sum has already been received, which is deposited in bank, to my credit, *ex officio*. This course was adopted from necessity, as, if the money had been placed in the Treasury, it could not have been used without an act of appropriation. It is very desirable that a law should be passed to authorize the interest, as it accrues, to be deposited in the Treasury, and to be drawn out upon the requisitions of this department, in the usual form.

I submit copies of the revised regulations, that have been prescribed for carrying into effect the laws relating to Indian affairs. A new edition of Indian treaties, including all to 1837, has been printed during the past year, of which, twenty-five copies will be placed at the disposal of the Joint Committee on the Library, in conformity with the resolution of Congress of the 19th of June, 1834.

Appended to this report are several tabular statements, exhibiting the

population of the several tribes; the lands acquired by treaties since the 4th of March, 1829; the amount of the consideration stipulated to be paid therefor, and the quantity of land assigned to the emigrated tribes; the number of teachers and children in the schools; the application of the annuities for education; and the condition of the civilization fund. A few of these have been printed heretofore; but as they are of permanent interest, they are again presented.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS,

Commissioner.

Hon. JOEL R. POINSETT,

Secretary of War.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Condition of the Indian tribes, relations with them, and descriptions of the Indian country.

1. Report of acting Superintendent of Michigan.
2. Report of Superintendent of Wisconsin Territory.
3. Report of acting Superintendent of the Western Territory.
4. Report of the principal Military Disbursing agent for the Western Territory.
5. Report of the Agent at Council Bluffs.

5½. Report of the Sub-agent at Council Bluffs.

6. Report of the Sub-agent on the Osage river.
7. Report of the Sub-agent on the great Nemahaw river.
8. Report of the Agent on the Upper Missouri river.
9. Report of the Sub-agent on the Upper Missouri river.
10. Instructions to A. P. Chouteau, special agent to Camanches and others.

Education and Schools.

11. Tabular statement of teachers and pupils.
12. Statement of application of annuities for education.
13. Statement of the condition of the civilization fund.
14. Report of acting Superintendent of the Western Territory.
15. Report of Teacher at Prairie du Chien.
16. Report of Sub-agent on the Osage river.
17. New system of teaching.
18. Report of Teacher for the Kickapoos.
19. Letter to Superintendents relative to cabinet and library.
20. Reply of Mr. Schoolcraft to the preceding.

Changes in the Laws.

21. Report of the acting Superintendent of Michigan.
22. Report of the Superintendent of Wisconsin Territory.
23. Report of the principal Disbursing Agent, Western Territory.

Government of Western Territory.

24. Report of Mr. McCoy.
25. Letter of the Agent at Council Bluffs.
26. Petition of the Shawanees.

Fiscal and statistical tables.

27. Of the funds remitted to, and accounted for by disbursing officers
28. Of the population of the tribes, and the number of warriors.
29. Of the land acquired from Indian tribes, and the amount paid therefor, from March 4, 1829, to May 9, 1836, inclusive.
30. Of the same, from May 9, 1836, to February 11, 1837.
31. Of the same, from February 11, to October, 21, 1837, with a recapitulation of this, and the two preceding tables. These treaties not yet ratified.
32. Of lands assigned to emigrated tribes.

Laws and Regulations.

33. Two acts of June 30, 1834.
34. Revised Regulations, No. 1 to 5.

No. I.

REPORT OF H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF MICHIGAN.

I proceed, in compliance with instructions, to offer the following observations on the condition and prospects of the Northwestern Indians, and the laws and instructions relative to them, so far as they are comprised within this acting superintendency, premising that the two principal tribes, extending over a wide surface, and being intimately connected by relationship and position, will be classified according to their treaties with the Government.

1. *Chippewas and Ottawas of the Upper lakes.*

First in numerical strength and position, are the united tribes of Chippewas and Ottawas, who are parties to the treaty of the 28th March, 1836. These tribes speak the same generic language, and still occupy the country ceded to the United States by that treaty, which is situated between Grand river, of Michigan, and Chocolate river, near the foot of lake Superior. Although much mixed, and living in alternate villages, a distinction is kept up between them, which is, however, not marked by any strong traits in their habits and condition. The Ottawas of Mackinac, and its environs, have advanced more in agriculture than any of the lake tribes; cultivate corn, beans, pumpkins, to some extent, annually; have fenced fields, and live generally in comfortable log houses. They make a considerable quantity of maple sugar, which, together with a limited crop of corn, is sold in the Mackinac market. This is particularly the case with the several villages on little Traverse bay, usually comprehended under the name of the L'Arbre Croche bands. In proportion as they have assumed the character of pseudo agriculturists, they have neglected the chase, for which the country, indeed, at this time, affords but little inducement. The bands of this tribe, living on Grand river, &c., south of this location, consists of emigrants or wanderers of the former position, and are now, with few exceptions, much addicted to the use of ardent spirits, and degraded in their condition.

The Chippewas cultivate corn and potatoes to a limited extent, but devote most of their time in quest of food in the chase, or in fishing. They also manufacture sugar from the rock maple, but no part of their subsistence, within the *present* limits of Michigan, is derived from wild rice, a plant common at more northerly and westerly points. This tribe exhibits no general improvement, or advance in civilization. They are warlike, indolent, and impoverished, with few exceptions, living in mat or bark lodges, which are transported in their migrations.

The country which both the tribes occupy embraces large portions of the margins of Lakes Huron and Michigan. It is just opening to settlement; commerce is extending itself into the region, and causes are in active operation, which, in a few years, will render it impossible for those tribes to maintain their position within the limits of the peninsula. The population of both tribes, so far as included under the treaty, as indicated

by this year's pay rolls, is four thousand five hundred and sixty-one. The benefits of their annuities are fully appreciated by them at this era of their affairs, when the chase is nearly or quite closed, and will enable them to get through the severe seasons with less suffering than they would otherwise encounter. Without cultivating to a far greater extent than they do, every year must produce local sufferings. Their reservations will expire in 1841, after which, they will possess no further right to a residence on the lands, but the conditional usufructary right contained in the 13th article. Inebriety prevails among them generally, and is a bar to the right use of their annuities, and to any hope of their permanent advance in civilization. The intercourse act of 1834 does not preclude the introduction of ardent spirits on *ceded* lands; and, consequently, while much of this land is still, in reality, as much an Indian country as ever, no legal penalty can be enforced by the agents against trafficers. I am of opinion that the act should be so amended as to apply, in all cases where the President may direct, to ceded Indian lands not surveyed; and also to lands in the frontier land districts not actually sold to citizens.

2. *Saginaw.*

This tribe numbers, at present, about one thousand souls, having depopulated within late years. They have suffered much from small pox, and the want of food during the present year. They are much addicted to liquor, cultivate but little, and are, in every respect, in the hunter state; without some active effort on their part, or by the Government, or individuals, they must very rapidly depopulate and perish. They own one hundred and two thousand four hundred acres of choice lands, in the shape of reservation, in Saginaw, Shiawassie, Genesee, Lapeer, Midland, and Arenac counties, in Michigan. These reservations were sold to the Government, by a treaty concluded at Detroit on the 14th of January last, but no action has, as yet, been had upon it by the Senate. In the mean time, a delegation of the chiefs have gone to view the country southwest of the Missouri, with a view of migrating thither. It is desirable that final arrangements for their removal should be made as early as possible. I do not think they can subsist themselves the present winter without assistance, and would suggest that, in addition to the aid granted by your instructions of the second instant, five hundred bushels of corn be issued to them, in small quantities, under proper restrictions, during the winter.

3. *Swan creek and Black river Chippewas.*

These are fragments of bands still living on ceded reservations of eight thousand three hundred and twenty acres of valuable land on the borders of Lake St. Clair, and River St. Clair, all within a distance of seventy-five miles from Detroit. These lands were ceded by the treaty of the 9th of May, 1836. By this treaty, the whole avails of the lands, as sold in the land offices, is given to them, after deducting the expenses of survey and sale, and an equal quantity of land is granted to them in the west. A delegation of their chiefs is now absent, for the purpose of choosing a location for their future and permanent residence.

4. *Ottawas of Maume.*

This band is wholly within the limits of Ohio. The pay rolls of 1836 indicate a population falling below four hundred souls. They ceded all their reservations about seven years ago, and agreed to remove west, and finding the country proposed for their residence every way favorable, arrangements for their final emigration to it, under Colonel McIlvaine, are now in process of execution. About two hundred souls set out for the proposed territory in August last, taking the route by the way of Cleaveland and the Ohio river, after having previously received their annuities for the present year. The remainder of the band are dispersed on public lands in the district of the Maumee valley, where they are destined to destruction; some of them will probably emigrate to Canada, where, however, they have no lands and no funds, and cannot remain. Although exertions have been made to procure a removal of every person, it would be desirable to employ still further means to rescue them from their fate, and induce the scattered families to rejoin their friends in the west.

5. *The Ottawas and Pottawatomies of Michigan, south of Grand river.*

These bands are parties to the treaty of cession, concluded at Chicago, in 1821, and the subsequent treaty of 1833, by which they relinquish their reservations, and agree to accept a location in the same latitudes, west of the Mississippi. They receive their annuities at, and belong to the Chicago agency, and have only come within my notice from complaints made against them by citizens of Michigan, living on the head waters of the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo, and from parties fleeing north from the emigrating officers. In order to check this course, no provisions have been granted to them, at the agencies, but they have been directed to return within their proper jurisdiction. Care will be required at the subsequent payments within this superintendency, to detect and reject from the rolls, individuals who may thus find a reception among the other Indians.

6. *Farming and mechanics' establishments on the Indian reservations.*

Reports of the persons in charge of these establishments, herewith transmitted, marked A, B, C, will exhibit the details connected with each reserve. At Saginaw a new smith's shop has been erected for the Indians, during the year, and an assistant blacksmith employed. These mechanics have prepared their own coal, and executed all the Indian work required. The Indian cornfields have been ploughed, and their working cattle taken care of and subsisted. But little desire has, however, been manifested by any of the bands to engage in agricultural pursuits. I have already adverted to the effects of disease among them, producing distress, added to which, their corn-fields on the Cass river, &c., have been covered with water, which totally destroyed the crop. The farmers and mechanics employed at Manistee reached their station on the second of July, and have been assiduously engaged in preparing buildings, &c. An eligible site, on a small lake, has been selected. One building, 25 by 34, and another 16 by 24, are nearly completed. The blacksmith's shop, built on contract, is probably finished by this date, and the mechanics, who have worked out doors during the summer, permanently accommodated. Aid has been given in

enclosing a house for the resident chief, and about three weeks' labor of the whole party devoted in cutting hay to winter the cattle. No person has, as yet, been procured to survey the seventy thousand acres allotted to this reserve, Mr. Mullett having declined it, but it is believed that another person may be procured.

Labor on the reserve of Round island was commenced on the 13th of July: two dwellings for Indians have been erected and completed, and the timber, &c., prepared for the farmer's residence; a road cut across the island, six acres of land cleared and brushed, and about three weeks' labor bestowed in cutting wild hay to keep the cattle.

7. *Schools and school fund.*

The school and mission heretofore kept on this island, under the patronage of the foreign board of Missions, at Boston, was discontinued last spring, the children dismissed, and the building and other property disposed of. In consequence, there is no report from this station. At Sault St. Marie, the school under the charge of the Reverend A. Bingham, numbers seventeen beneficiaries, and thirty-four day scholars, as per report herewith. The school of the Methodist Society, at Little Rapids, on the Ste. Mary's river, has recently been re-organized, but I have no report of its numbers; nor has any report yet reached me from the school of the Ottawas, in Barry county. These will be forwarded when received. In the meantime, I forward a consolidated abstract of the last reports.

The division and allotment of the consolidated school and mission fund of the Chippewas and Ottawas, under the treaty of March 28th, 1836, announced in your letter of the 25th August, meets the approbation of the chiefs, and its faithful application will place these tribes on high grounds as to school privileges.

8. *Cabinet and library in the Indian office at Washington.*

Perhaps no measure could be adopted, so easy and cheap of execution, which would tend more to produce correct information respecting the Indians, their customs, mechanical skill, and the natural productions of the country they occupy, than this plan proposed in your letter of the 4th instant.

9. *Population and geographical distribution of tribes.*

The accompanying map omits all details not connected with Indian affairs. It exhibits the location of the different tribes, their numbers, and the course and distance of their location from Detroit; together with the sites of the agencies, sub-agencies. schools, farming establishments, and reserves, and the limits and estimated area of the recent purchase from the Ottawas and Chippewas. It also embraces, in a condensed form, a census of the population from the most recent date. More time in its preparation would have enabled me to render it more perfect.

10. *Visits of the Lake tribes to the Canadas.*

In closing this report, I take the liberty of calling the attention of the

department to this subject. Not only is time and health wasted by numbers of the tribes, in performing these annual visits to the principal summer stations of the Indian Department of a foreign Government, but the visits, and circumstances attending them, are calculated to foster sentiments of hostility to the United States in the Indian mind. The generation is yet living who opposed our arms as allies of the Canadian forces, during the late war, and the very reason for assembling them and issuing presents as an annual stipend, is based on a remuneration for services and losses incurred by them during the late war. But is such a course compatible with the principles of amity existing between the two governments? Considered in the fairest light, these journeys are injurious to the Indians, the amount they receive being no compensation for the expense. They suffer much on the way, beg at the agencies, sell their presents for ardent spirits, and finally reach their villagês much poorer than they were when they set out.

[No. 2.]

REPORT OF GOVERNOR DODGE SUPERINTENDENT OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

First, the condition and resources of the several tribes of Indians residing within the superintendency of the Territory of Wisconsin.

The Sac and Fox Indians occupy a large extent of country on the Des Moines and Iowa rivers and their tributaries, not surpassed as to the fertility of its soil, by any lands in the United States. This country is represented to be well watered, interspersed with prairie and wood land, generally level, and well adapted to agricultural purposes. The Sac and Fox Indians cultivate but a small portion of their soil. They raise small quantities of corn and vegetables, not a sufficient supply for the consumption of their families. The country ceded to the United States last season by the Sac and Fox Indians, called the Reserve, on the Iowa river, embraced their old villages and fields, where they had resided for many years. The proximity of the white settlements to them, made it necessary that they should retire from the settlements of the whites, to establish their villages, and they are now dependent in a great measure on the chase for their support, which is always a very uncertain means of subsistence. The buffalo and other game are becoming very scarce, and receding from the white settlements. These Indians are obliged to travel a considerable distance in pursuit of game, and occassionally come in contact with their enemies, the Sioux, and, from their warlike habits, frequently go in search of them. Although the Sac and Fox Indians claim a large extent of rich and valuable country, and receive from the government a large annuity, these confederated nations derive but little advantage from the great resources of their country. Their annuities are paid in cash, which goes into the hands of their traders, without being beneficial to them as a people. Could the Government purchase of the Sac and Fox Indians their whole country, and remove them where their intercourse would be entirely cut off from the whites, and they could be reclaimed from their great propensity for war, and from their wandering habits, and could gradually become agriculturists and raise stock,

their condition would soon be as much improved as that of the Choctaws and Cherokee Indians on our southwest frontier. The Government, to help the condition of these Indians, will have to remove them from the country they now occupy. Their country is desirable, and the whites will be constantly approaching the boundary line between them and the Indians, and it will require the presence of a mounted force to keep peace between them. The policy of the government is to remove these Indians south of the Missouri, and is the only one that will prevent the sanguinary wars that now exist between these Indians and their old enemies, the Sioux. The policy of the traders of the Sac and Fox Indians is, to prevent the extinguishment of their title to but small portions of their country, and to urge the Indians to stipulate for nothing in payment of their lands but specie; a policy which is ruinous to the Indians, as it affords them the means of procuring whiskey, which is so destructive in its effects on the Indian character.

The Sioux Indians occupy a large extent of country west of the Mississippi river, and claim the country east of that river, commencing on the Chippewa river, half a day's march below the falls thereof, and running with the Chippewa boundary to where the boundary line between the Sioux and Chippewas crosses the Mississippi. The country of the Sioux west of the Mississippi is generally level, and interspersed with large prairies. On the St. Peters river, the country is represented to be fertile as to soil, well timbered, and well watered. The St. Peters band of Indians, who reside in the immediate vicinity of Fort Snelling, raise corn and vegetables not sufficient for the consumption of their families, and depend on the chase in part for their subsistence. The distant bands who reside near the head of the St. Peters river depend on the chase entirely for support, subsisting on the buffalo principally. They frequently make excursions to the Des Moines and Iowa rivers, where they meet the Sac and Fox Indians, with whom they are at war. Parties of the Sioux frequently make excursions into the Chippewa country. From the remoteness of the principal bands of these Indians from our military posts, they are under no restraint, and their great propensity for war prevents their acting in conformity with the pacific policy of the Government. This state of things will exist, unless mounted troops are located at some convenient point on the Mississippi, where they could be furnished with the necessary supplies to enable them to range the country as far as Lake Traverse. A display of mounted troops in that distant region would have a tendency to make these Indians respect the rights of each other. Not having come in contact with the Government, the remote Indians believe no people on earth are able to dictate to them or control them, and I have no doubt it is a mounted force alone that can keep peace between the Sioux and the Sac and Fox Indians.

The Menominee Indians claim a considerable extent of country between the country purchased of them by the United States, last season, and the Chippewa Indians, as well as the country above the mouth of Wolf river, on the Fox river, extending to the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, and up the Wisconsin river to the boundary line of the Winnebagoes and Chippewas. The greater part of the country now claimed by the Menominees is represented to be barren in soil, excepting that portion of their country lying between the mouth of Wolf river and the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, which is said to be well adapted to agricultural purposes. These Indians still retain their wandering habits. The experiment made by the government in furnishing them farmers, has entirely

failed. They raise corn on the Oconte, Menominee, and Fox rivers, in small quantities, but depend on the chase, fishing, fowling, and gathering of the wild rice, for their subsistence. They are scattered over a large extent of country, and are well disposed towards the whites. They are, however, entirely under the control of their traders, who will endeavor to secure the greater part of their annuities. The remnant of this nation of Indians can only be saved by their removal from the country they now occupy, to the country south of the Missouri river. From the knowledge I have of that country, its climate, and resources, I am well convinced that the policy of the Government, in the removal of the Indians east of the Mississippi, west of the boundary line of the State of Missouri, is the only one that will save these Indians from destruction. The example set by the Choctaws, Cherokees, and other nations of Indians on our southwestern frontier, and their improvement in agricultural pursuits, is calculated to have a good effect on the tribes that may emigrate there. Could the Government pay the Menominees their annuities in goods, it would have a good effect; they would be deprived in part of the means of procuring whiskey, which is the deadly poison that destroys all Indians who have frequent intercourse with the whites. They lose thereby that native dignity of character which belongs to the Indian in his natural state, and he no longer follows the chase, but becomes degraded and reckless in feeling, with his mind prepared for the most desperate deeds.

The Winnebagoes claim a large extent of country east of the Mississippi river, as well as a portion of the neutral ground west of the Mississippi, ceded to them by the United States, at the treaty of Rock island, in 1832, extending from this river to the eastern branch of the Red Cedar, a principal tributary of the Ioway river. Their country north of the Wisconsin and east of the Mississippi is varied in soil; some portions of it are level, interspersed with prairie and woodland, and generally well watered. A part of the country bordering on the Wisconsin and Kickapoo rivers is broken and mountainous, unfit for cultivation, and barren of game. The greater proportion, however, of the Winnebago country would be suited to agricultural purposes and raising stock. That portion lying west of the Mississippi is said to be a country rich, as to the fertility of its soil, well timbered and watered, and abundant in game. A part of the Winnebagoes raise corn; that portion who reside near Prairie la Crosse, on the Mississippi, a band who live on the Banaboo, a branch of the Wisconsin river, and a few families who have located near to the Winnebago school. The greater proportion of these Indians live by the chase, fishing and fowling. The country immediately north of the Wisconsin being barren of game, and in the immediate vicinity of the white settlements, the Winnebagoes frequently commit depredations on the property of the whites. The portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers has been long a point to which these Indians have resorted, and is the residence of their traders. The Rock river Winnebagoes are in a deplorable condition, without any fixed residence, and for the last two years have lived on the scanty support they have been able to procure by fishing in the Rock river and four lakes, and by the wild rice they have been permitted to gather on the Fox river, within the limits of the Menominee country. Frequent complaints have been made to me of their stealing horses and killing cattle and hogs. This band of Indians had been deprived of their portion of the annuity payment for two years before my assuming the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs. The

reasons assigned were their refusal to leave the country ceded at the treaty held at Rock island in 1832. In the council held with them last fall, at Fort Winnebago, I told them they were within the limits of their country, (with their families,) and that they must now remain there; that I would direct their agent to pay them the annuity money which had been withheld from them because they had refused to comply with their treaty stipulations. The annuity was paid to them last fall, at fort Winnebago, and recently a greater part of them have been paid at Prairie du Chien, and they are now passing through the frontier settlements in a state of starvation. Their annuity money was given immediately to the whiskey sellers at Prairie du Chien, and this miserable band are now as badly situated as before they were paid. I have done every thing in my power to keep these Indians from intruding on the white settlements: and, at the same time, to keep our citizens from committing acts of violence on them. To maintain peace on this frontier with these Indians, it is important that their country east of the Mississippi river should be purchased from them; and that they be removed to the neutral country west of that river. It would, however, be much better for the Indians and the Government if they could be located south of the Missouri river, where they could have no intercourse with the whites. I have no hesitation in saying that the Government should interpose its aid to save this miserable and degraded race of Indians from the ruin and destruction which appears to await them.

The Chippewa Indians occupy and claim a large extent of country bordering on Lake Superior. The limits of their extensive country has not been defined, the survey of the boundary line between them and the Sioux Indians not having been completed. They claim the country from that line to the sources of the Mississippi river. The Chippewa country above the late purchase made from them at St. Peters, is not considered generally fertile as to its soil; it is interspersed with numerous lakes, in many places connected with the Mississippi, which are said to abound in fine fish as well as fowl, and wild rice in great abundance, which is the principal subsistence of the Chippewa Indians. On the upper Mississippi they raise small quantities of corn. The Chippewas who live on the borders of Lake Superior subsist themselves on fish and the wild rice. The fish of this lake is said to be of the best quality, and where they can procure large supplies of them. The late treaty concluded at St. Peters, if approved and ratified, is calculated to have a good effect on the Chippewa Indians, and attach them to the Government. These Indians hitherto have been entirely dependent on the traders of the American Fur Company for their supplies of arms, ammunition, blankets, &c., and their country has been divided among these traders as best suited their convenience and interest. I think the Chippewa Indians among the most intelligent I have met. They live remote from our military posts, have had but little intercourse with our citizens, and have had no established agent of the Government to reside with them any length of time. They, like all remote nations of Indians, have a great propensity for war, as it is the only field, they think, in which they can distinguish themselves. I have no doubt, if the proper steps are taken, the Chippewas will become attached to the Government, and can be easily controlled by their agents.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

No very essential changes have taken place within this superintendency since my last report, except the increased number of Indians, caused by the emigration of the greater part of the Creeks, and the partial removal of the Cherokees and Chickasaws.

The present population of the Creeks may be estimated, including new and old settlers, at between eighteen and twenty thousand persons. These, for the most part, occupy the northeastern, eastern, and southeastern, portion of the territory which has been assigned them, and are, with but few exceptions, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in making such preliminary arrangements as are deemed essential to that mode of life. Their manner of cultivation, however, necessarily partakes the character of their rude condition, and the very limited progress they have hitherto made in this important art. But such are the fertility and production of their country, that even their unsystematic attempts at labor are rewarded in an abundance seldom known to the husbandmen in other parts of the world. The growing crops present, at this time, a very flattering appearance, and unless blighted by some unforseen disaster, will be at least eqnal to the consumption of the tribe. This prospect would, doubtless, have been much brighter, had there been no want of agricultural implements; but the inconvenience which they have been subject to in this respect, as it has, in a great measure, resulted from their late settlement in the country, may be regarded as merely temporary, and when, as is contemplated, they shall have been furnished with a plentiful supply of these articles, together with a sufficient stock of domestic animals, they will be in possession of every physical advantage that can add to their external comfort and happiness.

The Creeks settled in the immediate vicinity of Fort Gibson, comprise the first settlers under McIntosh. They dwell in good, comfortable farmhouses, have fine gardens, orchards, and raise forty to fifty thousand bushels of corn more than what is sufficient for their own consumption. They furnish large quantities to the Commissariat at Fort Gibson, annually, and have contributed greatly in supplying the late emigrants. They raise, also, more stock than is necessary for their own use, and carry on a considerable trade with the garrison in grain, stock, vegetables, poultry, eggs, fruit, &c. There are several traders located among them to furnish their wants, which are as many and various as those of the most comfortable livers of our own citizens. Two of these traders are natives, who do considerable business, selling eighteen or twenty thousand dollars' worth of goods annually. There are but few, if any, mechanics among them. They are behind other tribes in this branch of industry. There are no grist or saw mills, or salt works, in operation in this nation. No mineral or medical springs have, as yet, been discovered. The country assigned the Creeks is well adapted to their habits and pursuits, and they must, ere long, arrive at that happy and prosperous condition of their more fortunate red brethren, who have been quietly settled, and following the peaceful pursuit of civilization. As yet, no unfriendly symptoms have been developed, and probably none will be; nevertheless, their clanish feelings, and proneness to revenge should warn us against too great credulity in their professions

of friendship and reconciliation. A new era having commenced in their history, it is possible that they may be averse to the revival of feuds, which can only eventuate in inflicting fresh calamities and punishment upon themselves. But, whatever may have been their past feelings, no suspicion is at present entertained of their hostile bearing towards the whites. Just emerging from troubles into which their violence had plunged them, it seems rational to expect that they have learned wisdom from their former errors. Past experience, however, has proven that such calculations have not always been well founded, and perhaps a more striking instance of utter disregard of consequences to themselves cannot be adduced than the late reckless and fruitless contests which they have waged upon the frontiers of Georgia and Florida.

With these facts before us, not to open the bloody records of other days, the Government would be inexcusably, if not criminally negligent, not to take such preparatory steps as would make any warlike attempt, in future, recoil with merited vengeance upon their own heads. For the accomplishment not only of this object, but to give security to the lives and property of our citizens, the establishment of proper military posts contiguous to the frontier is one of obvious and indispensable necessity.

Next in order, I will give a general view of the condition and prospects of the Cherokees, as far as the report of their agent and my own observations will enable me.

The Cherokees number about eight thousand, but the number varies in consequence of the arrival of emigrants from east of the Mississippi, and the departure of others to Texas. They are more advanced in agriculture than the other tribes of this superintendency. The number of farms in this nation is estimated at between ten and eleven hundred. There are no Cherokees who follow the chase for a living; the nation is divided into farmers, traders, stock raisers, and laborers. The produce of the farms is corn, oats, potatoes of both kinds, beans, peas, pumpkins, and melons. The great profit of the Cherokee farmer is his corn, his horses, his cattle, and his hogs. Some of the Cherokees have taken, and fulfilled contracts for the garrison, at Fort Gibson, and for subsisting emigrant Indians, to the amount of forty to sixty thousand dollars, without purchasing any article except in the Indian country.

They have several valuable salt springs, but, for the want of capital and skill, they are not profitable. At the Grand saline, on the river Neosho, forty miles above Fort Gibson, they are making eighty bushels of excellent salt per day, for five days in the week; but the manufacture is carried on at considerable expense for labor, fuel, hauling, &c. In the hands of a skilful capitalist it would be a source of great wealth. There are several native traders doing very good business in the nation. One of them is doing an extensive business, and owns a fine steamboat that plies between New Orleans and the Cherokee nation. There are two or three fine grist and saw mills in operation in this nation, that are very useful to the Indians, and a source of considerable profit to the owners. There are few, if any, mineral or medical springs yet discovered in this nation.

The Cherokees show a great degree of improvement, and are still improving, and bid fair, at no distant day, to rival their white brethren of the west, in point of wealth, civilization, moral, and intellectual improvement, did there not exist one great hindrance, that of *intemperance*, not only a vice itself, but the prolific parent of almost every other vice. There are

immense quantities of *whiskey* in the country, and being introduced daily, and unless the intercourse laws are rigidly enforced, the evil of intemperance will spread its wide reign, and its effects will be ruinous to the morals of the natives, and dangerous to the peace of the country. The Cherokees, more than any other tribe, are disposed to traffick in ardent spirits; the whole extended frontier of Arkansas and Missouri is settled with venders of this pernicious article, and unless the strong hand of Government is interposed by the aid of the military, the moral and political condition of these people will be lowered to the most degraded state. The introduction of ardent spirits into the Indian country has been the subject of former communications, and the department is respectfully referred to them. There are four schools and one printing office in operation in this nation; one, a fine boarding school under the superintendence of the Rev. C. Washburn, is in a most flourishing condition; the others are also doing well. The schools and office are all supported by the American Board of Foreign Missions.

As this tribe is about to become the most important one west of the Mississippi, by the removal of those east, still increasing their numbers, wealth, and intelligence, it will devolve on the Government to bestow upon it its fostering care and attention.

The Choctaw nation, including the late Chickasaw emigrants, white men married in the nation, and negroes, numbered about fifteen thousand. It affords me great pleasure to be able to say, that this nation is still in a state of rapid improvement. They have most all given up the chase for a living, and are engaged principally in the cultivation of the soil, and raising stock. It would be impossible to estimate the number of acres or farms in cultivation, as nearly all have fields well enclosed, and raise corn potatoes, peas, beans, pumpkins, mellons; and those settled along Red river raise large quantities of cotton, &c., more than sufficient for their own consumption. Some few have raised wheat, but owing to the want of a bolting cloth, it is not much attended to.

It would be equally impossible to estimate the number of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, owned in the nation. The country is so well adapted to raising stock, and so prolific has been the increase, that they have furnished large quatities to the Creek contractors, without apparently diminishing the main stock, and they assure me that they have an abundance to stock the Chickasaws upon their arrival at their new homes.

The cotton crop will not be as good as the last, but as the number of planters have increased, the same quantity will be raised as formerly. Two fine gins have been erected and put into operation, which will induce the Indians to turn their attention more to raising this valuable staple, which they will find more profitable to them than any other kind of labor.

The corn crops of last year were very good, producing a surplus of about fifty thousand bushels, a large quantity of which was furnished to the garrison at Fort Towson. The quantity raised this year will greatly exceed former years, as the people have enlarged their farms, and turned to farming with much greater attention and industry.

There are two grist and saw mills in operation, propelled by water, and two erecting, which will soon be finished, besides one grist mill worked by horse power. There are many valuable salt springs in this nation, but the want of capital and skill renders these valuable gifts useless. An intelligent half-breed has worked one this season on a small scale, who is

unable to extend his operations so as to make them profitable to himself, or useful to the nation without the aid of the Government. Salt is sold at the lick, below the line, at three dollars per bushel. Could any measures be adopted so that the price of this important article shall be reduced, the public good would be promoted, especially as, at the lick, there are usually large quantities of whiskey for sale.

There are six native traders, all of whom appear to be doing considerable business; and as the natives appear to be turning their attention to these pursuits, there will soon be enough native traders in the nation to be able to dispense with white ones altogether. There are several native mechanics, who have learned their trades in a regular way, some of whom have been furnished by the Choctaw academy. There are a few very ingenious men, wholly self-taught, who work well in wood and iron, make wagons, wheels, chairs, &c., and do coarse iron work; one public blacksmith, and the three strikers, and two public teachers, are natives; and as the academy is sending home some well educated men, most of the schools will soon be filled by natives.

The Choctaw nation embraces a large tract, affording a superabundance of rich soil, well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, rye, and every kind of vegetable. Some parts are finely watered, while, in others, it is so scarce that the inhabitants are compelled to use the water of creeks and branches, which become nearly dried up, or stagnant, during summer, causing much fatal sickness among them.

I would most respectfully suggest, that the Government could render these unfortunate people some medical aid, either from the forts, or from any other quarter, and by furnishing medicines, &c. It would be an act of humanity, and go further to convince them of its humane and philanthropic intention, than all the funds expended in endeavoring to educate them. While thousands are lavished to teach them to live, and love our modes of living, they are suffered to be swept off by hundreds in a settlement, without the hand of charity or of humanity being extended towards their preservation.

The country is variegated with prairies and woodlands, swamps, barren ridges, and cane brakes. The timber is ash, oak, hiskory, walnut, gum, hackberry, cotton-wood, cedar, bois d'arc; on the ridges grow immense quantities of pine, of an excellent quality for building. South of the mountains, near Red river, are found abundance of limestone of good quality. Coal abounds in great quantities, in various parts of the nation.

The question is yet to be settled, whether the removal of the Chickasaws to this nation will prove a valuable accession or not, as they have been so long living under no restraint, in possession of large sums of money, subject to all the temptations laid before them by the cunning white men among them, that many of them have become addicted to intemperance, and all the accompanying vices, making the worst kind of members of society.

Those who have come over are mostly of this character, and it is much to be apprehended that the majority of them are but little better. The evil of intemperance has increased of late, throughout the Indian country; and when the Chickasaws are removed, and being removed, it would much beehoove the Government to render more efficient aid in keeping whiskey from the Indian country. I, therefore, most respectfully recommend, that two companies at least, of dragoons, be ordered at Fort Towson, as that

is a very unguarded point, the south side of Red river being settled by a large number of white men, who follow nothing but vending spirits to the Indians, which they can easily do, being so near their settlement.

Nothing can be added to my last report on the political condition of the Choctaws, except the addition of the fourth district, made by the late treaty with the Chickasaws, and a passage of a law instituting marriage, and providing for its forms and responsibilities.

The Chickasaws are settling promiscuously among the Choctaws throughout the nation, and many who have not come over have purchased farms and improvements in the settled parts of the Choctaw districts, especially the wealthy and leading ones, who own a large number of slaves, have purchased improvements and made arrangements for settling on Red river, where they intend to cultivate cotton. It is believed that but few will settle in the district assigned them, barely enough to attend to their annuities and other funds.

The Osages are the same wild, predatory beings as ever. They show not the least sign of improvement, except, that the women have raised a little more corn and beans than usual. They are settled into small bands, and hunt the buffalo for subsistence. The Government has very bountifully supplied them with agricultural implements, which have been equally distributed according to their necessities; it is to be hoped that they will use them, but whether they will or not, I cannot say. All the surrounding tribes complain against the many depredations committed upon them by this tribe. Claims have been laid in against them to the amount of several thousand dollars, for horses, cattle, and hogs, stolen by them; and it was with great difficulty that war parties of Choctaws, and others, were last winter prevented from going out, on account of the many and repeated depredations committed upon them by this tribe.

The Senecas, and mixed bands of Senecas and Shawnees, number about four hundred and sixty souls; the Quapaws about four hundred, making a population of about eight hundred and sixty in the sub-agency of the Neosho.

The death of their sub-agent, unfortunately, at the commencement of the performance of his duties, deprived these people of one who should necessarily be their counsellor, adviser, and friend, at a period when his services were much wanted. His death also deprives me of the necessary information required by the department. At the period of the death of their sub-agent, the lands had just been surveyed, and the boundary lines properly defined. Each band knew their own country, and they were making arrangements for their permanent settlement. The Quapaws were anxious to have the one thousand dollars expended in the erection of houses upon their lands, preparatory to their permanent settlement. Not having received any communication from that quarter, I am unable to say what has been done since the death of their sub-agent.

Large quantities of whiskey were in the country and offered for sale, and venders of it living along on the line, carrying on trade with the most ruinous consequences to the Indians.

Yet, under all the disadvantages the Senecas and mixed bands of Senecas and Shawnees are laboring under, without the fostering care of an agent, they exhibit great signs of improvement. They cultivate the soil and raise stock; they make corn, oats, wheat, rye, and garden vegetables. No tribe own more horses, cattle, and hogs, than these people, in propor-

tion to their population. They live in good hewed log cabins; their gardens and fields are enclosed with rail fences. They have some merchants and mechanics among them, and, under the care of a good sub-agent, promise to become, in time, a prosperous and intelligent community. The grist and saw-mill erected by the Government is in fine condition since it has been repaired, and more than supplies the wants of these two bands.

I am unable to give the names of the miller, blacksmith, or strikers, as no report has been made this year.

The Senecas have turned their attention more to the importance of education, and are desirous that schools should be established in their country.

The Quapaws are more backward in civilization, but their proximity to their brothers, the Senecas, has contributed to draw their attention to the peaceful pursuits of civilization, whose example will emulate them, and, with the attention of their excellent farmer, they will soon learn to cultivate the soil, and raise stock. This tribe is very much aversed to the education of their youth.

The country of this sub-agency, although embracing but a small tract, is very fine, rich soil, and well watered with excellent springs and streams, extensive prairies for their numerous herds, and well timbered to answer all their purposes.

In taking a general view of the Indians in this superintendency, it will be observed that they are in a state of improvement: and that they are the most populous, warlike, wealthy, and intelligent on our frontier, and deserve the attention and fostering care of the Government; and I hope the same supervision and care will continue to be extended towards them as heretofore.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISBURSING AGENT FOR THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

In obedience to instructions of the 22d of March last, which were received while at Washington, requiring me at a convenient time to address to your office a communication upon the following subjects, viz: The condition and resources of the several tribes of Indians residing in the acting superintendency of the Southwestern Territory.

Under this head the Choctaws, from their location and early emigration, stand first.

The principal part of this tribe were emigrated in the years 1832 and 1833; preparations for their removal were made in 1831, and many of them left their old country late in that year; but few, if any, however, reached the new country till the spring of 1832.

The country inhabited by the Choctaws is extensive and exceedingly fertile; the face of the country is generally high, or what is called rolling; some parts of it mountainous. The whole is well watered, and has plenty of timber. There are some prairies which, however, as well as the timber lands, are of first rate soil. The whole country is adapted to corn and stock; the northern and western portions to corn and wheat and other small grain; the southern part, bordering on Red river, to cotton.

The first year the emigrants made corn not only sufficient for their own use, but had a considerable surplus, which was disposed of to Government for issue to those emigrants that arrived in the fall and winter of that year. The next year (1833) the emigrants had a large surplus of corn, over and above their own wants, for a market. Over forty thousand bushels were purchased by the Government and fed to the emigrants of that year. Since then to the present time, those people have been equally prosperous in their agricultural pursuits. Many of them have become extensive farmers, cultivating cotton, corn, and possessing large stocks of cattle. They have cotton-gins, and mills of different kinds, as well as shops and mechanics. In fine, it may be truly said, that the Choctaws are rapidly advancing in agricultural knowledge and in mechanic arts.

In travelling through the Choctaw country, one sees little if any difference, in an agricultutral point of view, from new frontier white settlements. Their cabins are constructed with equal order, and substantially and apparently with as many comforts and conveniences; their fields are under good fences; they have gardens and cultivate fruit-trees, peaches, apples, &c.; are civil and attentive to travellers; understand the value of money; and all of them, or nearly so, have in their houses the common luxuries of coffee, tea, sugar, &c.

Without going into a further detail in relation to this tribe, it must be apparent that they are rapidly advancing in civilization; and I have no hesitation in saying, that, for all the comforts of domestic life, their resources are ample and abundant, and far better than could possibly have been anticipated, prior to their removal, in so short a time.

The Cherokees.

To this tribe has been allotted a very extensive, as well as a very fine tract of country. Those parts over which I have travelled possess a soil of very superior quality, adapted to the production of wheat, small grain, of various kinds, and corn of the largest growth. The whole country is finely and abundantly timbered, and well watered, and the climate is exceedingly favorable to stock.

But a small number of this tribe have, as yet, removed to the new country. Those that have settled there, however, and many of them have been in the country several years, are, in a pecuniary point of view, well off; they raise wheat and corn in great abundance, and their stocks of cattle, of hogs, of sheep, &c., are numerous. The people find a market for their surplus productions in the Government, by supplying the garrison situated in their country, and supplying the new emigrants with corn, beef, &c.

The greater portion of the Cherokees west are farmers, have good and comfortable houses, and live, many of them, as well, and as genteel, and, in a pecuniary point of view, will compare with the better class of farmers in the States. As a people, generally, they are agriculturists, and, as such, their resources are equal, if not superior, to one-fourth of the tillers of the soil in the old States.

The Creeks and Seminoles.

The section of country set apart for these tribes is about the same in extent with that of the Choctaws, but not so mountainous. The soil is considered to be equal in fertility to any in the southwestern section of the country. It is also well watered, and has plenty of timber. There are some prairies, which, however, are of great advantage to the settler, the soil being rich and easy to cultivate, and they are very profitable for raising stock.

The Creeks are a corn-growing people: those that have been in the country some years, raise corn in large quantities; some of the principal farmers crib from five to ten thousand bushels of a season. They do not raise much stock, nor are they, as a people, so far advanced in civilization as the Cherokees and Choctaws, though, as agriculturists, so far as raising corn, they excel either of the above named tribes. They raise stock sufficient for their own consumption, but none, of any consequence, for sale.

About four hundred Seminoles were emigrated last year; they reached, however, their locations too late to make a crop. Their crops this year, I am informed, are not very promising. They are about changing their location; they go farther west; their object is better hunting grounds.

The large number of Creeks that emigrated last winter have planted extensively, and have a prospect of plentiful crops. They are also collecting stock, and are laying the foundation of numerous herds of cattle, hogs, &c. The resources of this people are at present equal to all their wants and comforts, and the superior fertility of their land, aided by their evident tendency to industry, will in a few years place them in a condition equal to their neighbours, the Cherokees and Choctaws.

The Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees.

These tribes inhabit a high, healthy, well watered, and timbered country, the soil rich and productive. They were emigrated in 1832, are agriculturists, and are mainly engaged in that pursuit. They raise wheat and corn, and their country is well adapted to raising stock, of which they have considerable herds; being remote, however, from a market, their cropping is confined to their own wants, and for these they provide liberally of all the substantials of life. The use of coffee, tea, and sugar is common among them. Their cabins are well constructed, combining both comfort and convenience, and their arrangements in farming have the appearance of neatness and order. They have mills, shops, and some good mechanics. Their resources are abundant, and their condition apparently happy.

The Quapaws.

These people were emigrated in the fall of 1834; their country, in point of soil, water, timber, and health, is similar to, and equally as good as their neighbors', the Cherokees, Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees, &c. They are not so far advanced in civilization as the several tribes of Indians above named, but a more honest, quiet, peaceable people are not to be found in any section of the Indian country. They are industrious, and are exceedingly desirous of making for themselves a comfortable home.

Their temporary location, doubtless, has in some measure, abridged their exertions in the construction of good cabins, clearing, and putting under fence, large fields for raising corn, &c.

The Osages.

This tribe has made but little progress towards civilization. Their subsistence mainly depends upon the game of the country. They raise some corn and beans, but the culture is rude; hence but little is obtained therefrom. They raise no stock; they obtain their horses from those Indians residing far to the south and west of them. Their country possesses excellent soil, is well watered and timbered. Not being agriculturists, their condition and resources are similar to other wild and roving bands of Indians, whose occupations are hunting and war.

The foregoing comprise all the tribes of Indians residing within the acting superintendency of the Southwestern Territory, and, with the exception of the last mentioned tribe, (Osages,) have been emigrated to that country, the greater portion, since 1831, and are all fast progressing in a knowledge of agriculture and of the mechanic arts. They are too far advanced in civilization, in my opinion, to retrogade. Laboring, therefore, as they now are, for their own happiness, a discreet and correct management of them must, ere long, (constituted as society is,) place them in a condition to appreciate, as well as, in a few years, to adopt a form of government, based upon enlightened principles of political and civil rights.

No. 5.
REPORT FROM JOHN DOUGHERTY, AGENT AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

I herewith enclose a map of the country in the vicinity of the Council Bluffs agency, a report relative to the agricultural pursuits of the Indians within my agency, and the manner in which the blacksmiths and farmers have been employed, a statistical return, &c., a school report of the teacher, for the present year, and a description of the country, of the agency and its vicinity.

The country never having been surveyed, the map is made altogether from observation, and may be found incorrect in some respects, when tested by actual survey; but it is probably as correct as any can be made under present circumstances.

In comparing this report with those of the years preceding, you will find there has been little improvement on the part of the Indians, either in literary acquirements, or in agricultural knowledge.

It is my decided opinion that, so long as the fur traders and trappers are permitted to reside among the Indians, all the efforts of the Government to better their condition will be fruitless, or, in a great measure, checked by the strong influence of those men over the various tribes.

Every exertion of the agents, (and other persons, intended to carry into effect the views of the Government, and humane societies,) are in such direct opposition to the *trader and his interest*, that the agent finds himself continually contending with, and placed in direct and immediate contrariety

of interest to, the fur traders, or grossly neglecting his duty by overlooking acts of impropriety; and it is a curious and melancholy fact, that while the General Government is using every means and expense to promote the advancement of those aboriginal people, it is, at the same time, suffering the traders to oppose and defeat the very objects of its intentions. So long as the traders and trappers are permitted in the Indian country, the introduction of spirituous liquors will be inevitable, under any penalty the law may require, and until its prohibition is certain and effectual, every effort of Government, through the most faithful and indefatigable agent, will be useless,

It would be, in my humble opinion, better to give up every thing to the traders, and let them have the sole and entire control of the Indians, than permit them to contend, at every point, with the views of the Government, and that contention made manifest even to the most ignorant Indian.

While the agent is advising the Indians to give up the chase and settle themselves, with a view to agricultural pursuits, the traders are urging them on in search of skins.

Far be it from me to be influenced or guided by improper or personal feeling in the execution of my duty; but, sir, I submit my opinion to a candid world, in relation to the subject, and feel fully convinced you will be able to see at once the course which will ever place the Indian trader and the present policy of Government, in relation to the Indians, at eternal war.

The missionaries sent among the several tribes are, no doubt, sincere in their intentions. I believe them to be so from what I have seen; but, unfortunately, they commence their labors where they should end them. They should teach the Indians to work, by establishing schools of that description among them; induce them to live at home, abandon their restless and unsettled life, and live independent of the chase. After they are taught this, their intellectual faculties would be more susceptible of improvement of a moral and religious nature, and their steps towards civilization would become less difficult.

My report of persons employed within the agency under my charge, during the present year, and an estimate for the ensuing year, were forwarded to the office of the superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis, some time previous to my leaving Missouri.

The Pawnees planted corn the present year, about four hundred acres of ground, in small patches, scattered about in the ravines, from one to ten miles distant from their villages. They gathered, as near as can be estimated without measurement, ten thousand bushels of corn, besides considerable quantities of pumpkins and beans. The Ottoes and Missouries planted about three hundred acres in corn, &c., from which they gathered about twelve thousand bushels, and large quantities of pumpkins and beans.

The Omahaws planted about two hundred and fifty acres in corn and other vegetables, from which, it is believed, they gathered ten thousand bushels of corn, and large quantities of beans and pumpkins. Corn is sometimes an article of trade among all the tribes of this country, but a much greater quantity is given away by those who raise it, to those who do not, than is either sold or bartered.

The Ottoes received this year, on account of agricultural implements due them under treaty stipulations, six ploughs, with harness complete, and one steel corn mill.

The Pawnees received eight steel corn mills, two to each village. The Omahaws received four corn mills.

The country of the Council Bluffs agency is prairie, interspersed with groves of timber. The prairie is undulating and of good soil, and abounds with streams of water. The principal rivers that water this country are the Missouri, the Platte, the Loup Fork of Platte, the Elkhorn, and the little Nehamaw. These streams afford some water privileges. The timber is found on the borders of the streams. On the large rivers the cotton and rice abounds. On the small streams are found the oak, black walnut, hickory, mulberry, sycamore, ash, lynn, and elm. The climate is healthy and favorable to the production of corn, wheat, potatoes, &c. It is peculiarly adapted to the raising of stock of all kinds. The rivers are skirted with fine bottoms, in some of which are found large quantities of rushes. Many islands in the Missouri and Platte abound with rushes.

No important mineral productions have as yet been discovered. There are two salt creeks emptying into the Saline river, on the west side, and 25 miles from its mouth. The Saline empties into the Platte on the south side, and forty miles from its mouth. These streams are highly impregnated with salt.

The game of this country is extremely scarce. There are found a few deer and elk.

No. 5½.

REPORT OF EDWIN JAMES, SUB-AGENT AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

The second detachment of emigrating Potawatomies, about seventy-five in number, arrived in their own country, per steamboat Howard, on the 8th instant, and encamped with those who came by the Kanzas, about two miles above this place, in a grove adjoining a tract of fine dry prairie. This position combines more advantages than we can find in any other. Here we expect to establish the issue house, and to be joined before many days by the main body of the nation, who have now been twenty-three days on the march by land, from the Black Snake hills.

Having explored to some extent the country ceded to the United Nation, &c., "by the treaty of Chicago," I beg leave to communicate for your particular information, and in accordance with instructions received, the observations made, relative to the physical geography of the country. As it is hitherto uninhabited, except by wandering parties of the Ottoes and Sioux, it will be perceived that many points embraced in the circular of May, 1835, will admit of no answer, as we have neither schools, or civil or social institutions of any kind.

Physical geography.

Boundaries.—North by a line running due east from the sources of the Little Sioux river to the western boundary of the Sac and Fox country, as established by the treaty of Prairie du Chien; west by the Little Sioux and Missouri rivers; south by the State of Missouri; east by the divide between the waters of the Des Moines, Skunk, and Ioway on the east, and those flowing into the Missouri on the west; *extent*, five millions of acres by treaty.

Note.—Caldwell states that the delegation which made the supplementary treaty at Washington, in February, were distinctly promised an additional million of acres, making in all 6.000.000. The boundaries, as defined in the ratification of the treaty, would probably include much more.

Commencing in latitude 40° 30′ north, where the boundary of the State strikes the Missouri; that river washes the western border of the country of the United Nation, for a distance of not less, probably, than ninety-five, or one hundred miles. The average distance from the Missouri to the *divide*, which forms the boundary of the Sac and Fox country, may be about the same surface. This may be contemplated under two divisions, having in positive elevation a difference of from two to three hundred feet.

1. *The Missouri bottom.*

This tract, commencing near the narrows of the Nishena bottona, on the south, and running northward to the mouth of Boyer's creek, (as far as I have examined it,) is about five miles wide, every where low, and contains many lagoons and low swampy tracts, unfit for cultivation. There is no one point where the Missouri washes the foot of the bluffs, as it frequently does on the west side, and very few places where a road can be had from the river to the hills, without great trouble and expense. There are some tracts of dry and very fertile prairie, with groves of cotton wood, elm, walnut, coffee-bean, hackberry, and other valuable timber trees adjoining, but the great extent of marshy ground will probably make this portion of the country sickly, while improvements made here, as elsewhere, in the Missouri bottom, will be very liable to be washed away by changes in the course of the stream.

2. *The uplands.*

Near the river these occasionally assume the aspect of sharp, broken, and rather sterile knobs, very difficult to pass through with teams, and wholly destitute of arable land or timber of any value except for fuel. Access to the uplands must be had along the principal creek, both because these act as drains to the small lakes and marshes, affording a dry margin, where a road can be made from the river to the bluffs, and because where the creeks flow from the hills, these are less precipitous and broken than elsewhere. After rising to the general level of the country, which may be from two to three hundred feet above the Missouri, we find many tracts of fine soil, sufficiently smooth and level for cultivation; but there is, in general, a great want of timber, for the purposes of permanent settlement.

Rivers and streams.—In the southern part of Neshena bottona, the two Tarkios and the Nodoway rise in the Potawatomie country. Buckanan's fork and eastern tributary of the latter, affords, as far as I am now informed, the only mill sites in the country. The Nishena bottona approaches the Missouri within half a mile at a point called "The Narrows," near the State boundary, thence makes a circuit of twenty-five or thirty miles, at the foot of the hills, embosoming a large and fertile peninsula lying mostly, as is supposed, within the State of Missouri. The late maps, such as Featherstonhaugh's, the map "prepared at the Topographical Bureau," in February, 1836, have omitted to notice this interesting peculiarity in the course of the Nishena bottona, though it may be seen upon some of the older maps, as those on Longs expedition, &c.

The creeks and streams lying wholly within the country of the nation, and discharging southwest into the Missouri, are the Five Barrel, (not on any map that I have by me,) the Mosquito and the Boyer, the latter rather larger than the former, which are said to have a course of about thirty miles each. Of the tributaries between the Boyer and the Little Sioux, I have no knowledge. Whether any of these have falls or rapids that would make them valuable, is doubtful. The streams flowing westward towards the great chain of Rocky mountains, are generally sluggish.

Timber.—The prevailing, and almost the only timber in the uplands is oak of different kinds, often hollow, and generally too short and bushy to be of much value. Some timber for boards and rails may be had along the creeks, and from the Missouri bottom, where roads can be made, but the immediate planting of groves of black locust, and cotton wood, would be a matter of great importance to the future inhabitants of this country.

Minerals.—Indications of coal exist in several places. The only rock hitherto observed, is a horizontal limestone, which appears under a very deep super stratum of soil, at several points, in the Missouri bluffs, also at the falls of Buchanan's forks, and in the beds of some of the more considerable streams. The Mineral plant (amorpha cariescens) is common in several places. Of this plant it is said, in a work entitled, "Synopsis of a Flora of the Western States," by J. L. Riddle, that it grows only in the immediate neighborhood of lead mines, (p. 25.) Of the correctness of this opinion, I cannot judge, but can only say, that if it is correct, lead mines are much more numerous and more widely distributed through the west than has hitherto been supposed. Clay, suited to the manufacture of brick, pottery, and the like, is somewhat common, but sand for similar purposes is by no means abundant. I have as yet seen none that would answer a good purpose.

Annual vegetation.—Very few of the 5,000,000 of acres in this tract escape the annual ravages of fire; consequently, by far the greater part of vegetation comes up in the spring, and is killed by the frost in the autumn. Besides the common grasses which prevail elsewhere in the woodless portions of the United States Territory, we have here in the low grounds the somewhat unusual occurrence of plains destitute of timber, too fertile, warm, and dry to bear grass, but covered with tall rank weeds: in other places we see little else than the snowy flowers and dark green herbage of the milk vetch, (astrayalis sps.,) while, in some tracts of scattered timber, the turkey pea, with its soft and luxuriant foilage, bears down and conceals all other vegetation. This last plant, on account of its great value as food for cattle in summer, and the winter rush on account of its similar use in winter, occupying the first place among the annual plants of this district. The soil is admirably adapted to grass and the small grains. Good crops of the former may be had without any other preparation than sowing the seed upon the burnt surface of the prairie, in fall or winter, and an occasional harrowing.

Fruits and mast.—Grapes, plums, crab-apples, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, are occasionally met with. There are not acorns, hickory-nut, hazlenuts, or other of the products usually called mast, to render this country a favorable one for swine. Indian corn of the smaller and earlier sorts, and all the other products of similar latitudes, may be raised in abundance.

From the hasty sketch above given it will be perceived that the country of the United Nation is well adapted to an agricultural, and especially to a stock-raising people. As the habits of the pastoral life form a convenient and easy stage between the hunter state, and one of fixed and permanent

agricultural industry, and as the Indians are very fond of cattle and horses, I hope it will suit the views of the Government to second their desire to become possessed of a goodly number of domestic animals. It is of great importance that these be selected from the most approved and profitable breeds. Also, that the agricultural instruments to be purchased for them shall embrace the great and valuable improvements that have been made within a few years past. The same remark applies to the selection of seeds.

No. 6.

REPORT OF ANTHONY L. DAVIS, SUB-AGENT ON THE OSAGE RIVER.

The Potawatomies are now in the act of emigrating to their lands on the Osage river. Such of them as have arrived are preparing to erect log houses, fence or plough fields, and show a disposition to adopt, exclusively, agricultural habits.

The Weas and Piankeshaws have generally comfortable log cabins, fields fenced and ploughed, cultivated by animal power, own oxen, cows, hogs, fowls, &c.; also, agricultural implements and domestic utensils. They are rapidly improving in comfort and agricultural pursuits, and show a disposition to wholly abandon the chase as a means of subsistence.

The Peorias and Kaskaskias have better houses than those above named, own more domestic animals, have a greater proportion of ploughed land, &c.; but are, perhaps, in regard to general improvement, more stationary.

The Ottawas, recently arrived in their country, have neat hewed log cabins, fields, fenced and ploughed, own domestic animals, agricultural implements, domestic utensils, &c., and are rapidly improving.

Of all these tribes it may be remarked, they raise a surplus of grain, increase in the acquisition of useful property, and evince a desire to adopt the manners and customs of the whites.

Mineral resources.—The section of country embraced by the sub-agency abounds in limestone of various qualities. Sandstone is also abundant. So far as my observation extends, every section of land within the district is well supplied with one or both of these kinds of rock. Stone coal is found in places sufficiently numerous to warrant the belief that the supply of that material is ample. Mineral tiff has been found on Potawatomie creek, under circumstances which indicate the existence of lead ore.

Water privileges.—The Osage river, which passes through the whole extent of this sub-agency from west to east, is a good stream for purposes of machinery, affording, at the lowest stages, a sufficiency of water for ordinary mill power. About one mile above the State line, extensive water power is created on this river by perpendicular rock-falls of some feet.

Sugar or Mine creek and Potawatomie creek, tributaries to the Osage, on the south side, are good mill streams, affording various sites for the erection of water works.

The soil—Is of unsurpassed fertility, and I believe no section of country in the world contains a greater proportion of what is termed first rate land.

The timber—Is principally confined to the bottom lands, along the streams, and in this respect there is, perhaps, a deficiency; what timber there is, however, is of a good description.

No. 7.

REPORT OF ANDREW S. HUGHES, THE SUB-AGENT ON THE GREAT NEMAHAW RIVER.

* * * * * The Indians have all been on the wing of removal ever since the treaty of the 17th September, 1836. The blacksmiths, and farmer, and Indians, ever since early last spring, have been employed in preparing to emigrate and emigrating to their new homes, on the west side of the Missouri river, and attending to such other duties as were incident to their change, and to re-establish themselves. To this end, the Sacs and Iowas have erected at their new homes, 41 bark houses; and each family that arrived in time, have small fields and patches of corn, pumpkins, beans, and other vegetables. The quantity of crop that will be produced must be very inconsiderable, and will be no doubt consumed by the time it is ripe. There is nothing that could properly be called farms in cultivation. No agricultural implements or other things have been received for the present year. According to the best count I can make, the Iowas consist of 992 souls, the Sacs of 510 souls.

It is not in my power to give the number engaged in agriculture or the chase, as nothing worth notice has been done during the present year, owing to the scattered and unsettled condition of the Indians.

The game has nearly all disappeared, and none worth pursuit is to be found on their lands. The Indians that have emigrated all seem to be content and highly pleased with their situation, and I feel confident that next year will present a very different view of their agricultural and domestic prosperity.

The Sacs and Iowas are located on the west bank of the Missouri river, immediately above the mouth of Wolf river. A square of 4 miles will include both tribes; within this square the sites for the buildings and other improvements have been designated and reported.

[No. 8.]

REPORT OF JOSHUA PILCHER, AGENT ON THE UPPER MISSOURI RIVER.

The tribes in this agency are the Sioux, Chayennes and Poncas.

The Yanctons formerly inhabited the country on the St. Peters, the head waters of Red river, and the plains south of Turtle mountain, but for six years past have confined themselves to the Missouri and its tributaries, and range principally through the country formerly occupied by the Riccarees. I believe this band of Sioux were once considered under Major Taliaferro, and am not aware of their transfer. The subject has been referred to in *former* communications, to which I have received no answer.

It may be said that all the Indians embraced in the above statement live exclusively by the chase; and their erratic habits make it impracticable to assign to either one of the tribes or bands any particular locality. It will be seen that the same tribe is divided into several bands, but it frequently happens that they meet and remain for a time united, and then again separate. These habits result in part from a spirit of jealousy existing

among the leading men, each wishing to remain independent of the other, and maintain as much consequence as possible by raising a separate band but mainly from habits of life which make a separation of this kind indispensable to obtain the means of living. They range over all that great region of country from the Mandans as far south as the Arkansas river; formerly they confined themselves pretty much to the Missouri river, but scarcity of buffalo, their chief source of subsistence, has made it necessary for them to seek the means of living in more remote regions, and now the Sioux of the Missouri are seldom found in considerable numbers on the north side of that river. There is a small band, consisting of Yanctons and Santees, about twenty families, who remain near the mouth of the Vermillion river, on the north side of the Missouri, and to this inconsiderable band may be attributed all the alarms and *false representations* respecting the hostile disposition of the Sioux towards the border tribes. These representations arise mainly from a want of knowledge of the subject, the local situation of the Indians, &c. on the part of some well meaning people; while others, who know better, adopt the policy of exciting alarm, by way of manifesting a zeal which they never felt, and inducing a belief that *great and important services* have been rendered in *maintaining peace on the frontier*, when in fact there was no grounds to apprehend difficulty. Measures will be adopted by the agent, (provided it meets the approbation and support of the commissioner,) to induce the little band last mentioned to join their kindred on the south side of the Missouri, which will place them several hundred miles further from our borders, and thereby preclude the possibility of difficulty between the Missouri Sioux and any of the border or emigrating Indians, unless in cases when it is brought about by the roaming disposition of the latter, who may penetrate the remote country of the Sioux and other indigenous tribes, for the purpose of hunting. Such a disposition is strongly manifested by some of those border Indians, particularly the Delawares, who occasionally return from their excursions with a few Sioux *scalps*. In making this remark, I wish to be understood as casting no reproach upon the gentleman who has them in charge, aware as I am that he has no power to control a disposition on the part of these Indians, which has carried them into the remote regions of the Rocky mountains.

The statement is made merely with a view to show that there exist no just grounds to apprehend difficulty among the remote wandering tribes and those upon our borders, provided the latter will confine themselves within the limits prescribed, because the former dread their approach, and wish to avoid them. The difficulty of ascertaining with precision the number of Indians within the agency must be obvious, from their habits, condition, and extent of their country. It is believed, however, that the agent, by his own personal knowledge, long acquaintance, and observation, and other means adopted, has presented a statement as correct, and perhaps more so, than will be found in relation to smaller tribes, whose number can be ascertained with more facility and correctness.

[No. 9.]

REPORT OF W. N. FULKERSON, SUB-AGENT ON THE UPPER MISSOURI RIVER.

The tribes in this sub-agency are the Mandans, Gros Ventres, (or Minatarees,) Assinnaboines, Crees, Gros Ventres of the prairie, Crows, Arickarees, and Blackfeet.

These tribes occupy an extensive and important region of country, and all rely principally upon the chase for subsistence; none of them have villages, or any fixed places of residence, except the Mandans and Minatarees. The Mandans, Arickarees, and Minatarees, are located on the south bank of the Missouri river, about 300 miles below the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The Big and Little Mandan villages are beautifully situated, immediately on the bank of the Missouri river, about five miles apart. At the Big village the American Fur company has a small fort for trading, with tolerable buildings. The Gros Ventres, (or Minaterees,) village is five miles above the Little Mandan village, and is about one mile from the Missouri river. The situation is by no means commmanding. The Mandans and Minaterees have very comfortable earth lodges; and in addition to the chase, they cultivate corn, beans, pumpkins and squashes, to a small extent, but in a very rude and imperfect manner. They have no enclosures, and no implements of industry, except a few hoes and squaw axes. They have some horses, which they use for riding only, and which require great care to prevent their being stolen by the neigboring tribes. They have no cattle, hogs, or sheep, nor domestic animals or fowls of any kind about them. * * * * * * * * * *

The Arickarees talk of establishing a village similar to the Mandan villages, on the south bank of the Missouri, about eighteen miles below the Big Mandan village. They make very fair promises and professions, as to their friendly feelings towards the whites, and their dispositions to maintain peaceable relations with the neighboring tribes, but no reliance can be placed in them. This tribe formerly had two dirt villages about 200 miles below the Mandans, from which they were driven many years ago by the American troops. They not long after went over to the river Platte, and the country on which they were formerly located was taken possession of by the Sioux, who still claim and retain it, and the Arickarees are afraid to return to it. They have ever since been a wandering, unsettled, and troublesome tribe; but they now express and manifest a disposition to re-establish themselves in permanent villages, at the place before alluded to, near the Square hills. It should be the policy of the Government to encourage them in this, and to hold out sufficient inducements for them in some measure to forsake their former wandering, treacherous course of life, and betake themselves, at least in part, to the cultivation of the earth.

All the other tribes pursue a wandering life, without any fixed place of residence. They live by the chase, and their food is meat, roots, and berries. Their shelters are lodges formed of the raw skins of elk and buffaloes. They are generally well supplied with horses, and travel and hunt entirely on horseback. They raise no horses themselves, but supply themselves by robbing and stealing from the whites, and from other tribes of Indians. The Crows frequently commit depredations on the Spaniards

and Indians of Santa Fe, for the purpose of supplying themselves with mules aud horses.

The Assinnaboines, Crees, and Gros Ventres of the prairie, roam in pursuit of game over the vast plains, extending from the mouth of the Yellow Stone to Lake Winnepeg and the sources of the Mississippi. A portion of their trade is carried on with the traders at Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone; but much the greater part of their trade is done with the British traders on North Red river, which empties into Lake Winnepeg. Many presents are given them by the British traders and Government, and much pains taken to conciliate their friendship, and to secure a monopoly of their trade. The consequence is, that they consider themselves much more closely allied to the British traders and Government than to the American. This operates powerfully to the disadvantage of the American traders at the present time, whom it ought to be the policy of Government to foster and protect, and may, in some future wars, be attended with the most fatal and disastrous consequences. By the distribution of presents, and by taking some trouble to cultivate their acquaintance and conciliate their friendship, more favorable relations might be established between them and the Americans, and they might be finally withdrawn from under the control and influence of the British traders and agents.

The Black Feet wander on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, and about the head waters of the Missouri. They trade principally at Fort McKinzy, near the falls of Missouri, six hundred miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The Missouri river may be navigated by steamboats that high.

The Crows wander through the mountans and plains on the head waters of the Yellow Stone, and, at certain seasons of the year visit Fort Cass, a trading post situate upon the Yellow Stone, about three hundred miles above its mouth. They trade at that post, and with detached companies of independent traders who wander with them.

* * * * * * * *

The country between the mouth of White river and the Yellow Stone has generally a volcanic appearance; many of the crates are burned out, or exhausted. I have seen only two burning; one on the north side of the Missouri river, a few miles above White river, and the other on the south side of the Missouri, fifty miles above the Mandan village, and both immediatly on the bank of the river.

The small streams and ponds are generally brackish and strongly impregnated with salt, or some description of salt. The bottoms are generally fertile, but in many places, much subject to overflowing in the spring, by the spring freshets. The greater part of the uplands are unfit for cultivation. The plains are generally covered with short grass, sometimes called buffalo grass; but in many places they are barren, producing nothing.

At the different trading posts, and attached to the several companies trading within this sub-agency, several hundred white men are constanly employed, though, thinly scattered over a vast extent of country, their lives and property depend much upon the peaceable disposition of the Indians.

All Indians expect from persons who go among them to do business some presents to be made; and as far as my knowledge extends of the Indian character, they never transact business with each other without presents being first made: it is the basis upon which they first act; it is looked for as a matter of course, and more particularly expected from the Go-

ernment agents, and are much disappointed and dissatisfied if they, at any time, fail to receive them. No council can well be held with them without. The judicious distribution of presents has a powerful effect and influence upon these tribes, in rendering them satisfied with their condition, and inducing them to maintain friendly intercourse and peaceable relations with the whites. They are very mercenary in their friendships, and a small expenditure of presents will go far to secure their alliance and trade, and the control of their tribes in any war that may arise hereafter. A few presents, properly used, would effect more good among these tribes, than could be done by all the dragoons that could be sent here, unless they were stationed here. But the support of one military company in this country for one year would cost more than would be sufficient to purchase presents enough to keep all these tribes contented and satisfied for ten years, and cause them to be, at all times, much more friendly disposed towards our people and Government. It is very important to cultivate peaceable relations with the Indians who wander on our frontiers, and who frequently have trade and intercourse with British traders of the north, and the Spaniards of the south. It is more necessary here than it is upon the borders of the settlements, because here there are no troops stationed to keep them in order, and the military forces are too far distant to deter them from committing outrages, murders, and robberies, upon our enterprizing citizens. It would be a measure of sound economy and good policy in our Government to make greater efforts and expenditures in future to secure the good will of the tribes on the upper waters of the Missouri.

* * * * * * * * *

The Mandans have suffered serious loss and inconvenience from the hostility and treachery of the surrounding tribes during the past year. About sixty of their choice warriors have fallen victims to the tomahawk and scalping knife. They have been confined to their villages for fear of the roaming tribes of the prairies. They have been thus prevented from obtaining meat for subsistence, and buffalo robes for clothing or for sale; and had it not been for their scanty crops of corn, they would have been reduced to extreme starvation. They have been considerably strengthened by the arrival of the Arickarees, who reside now in their villages; but the union of these tribes will not continue. It is impossible for the Mandans and Arickarees to live long together in harmony; for, if the Mandans only resent their insults, it will add one more to the catalogue of their enemies. I do not suppose that, before the arrival of the Rees, the Mandans had succeeded in making more than forty robes.

The Gros Ventres (or Minatarees) are, in all respects, in the same unfortunate condition with the Mandans.

Deadly hostilities are continually kept up between the Sioux and the Mandans and Minatarees. Many of the Yanktona Sioux were skulking about the villages, during the last winter and spring, seeking to satiate their vengeance in the blood of their enemies; several of them were killed by the Mandans and Minatarees. Whilst thus engaged, no quarters are shown by either party.

* * * * * * * * *

I would respectfully urge the propriety and necessity of making appropriations and allotments for this post of the public service, at an earlier period of each year, so as to have the goods ready to start in the first boats that ascend the river in the spring. The goods destined for this sub-agen-

cy should be ready to be shipped from St. Louis, by all means, as early as the last of March; for if they are not shipped in the boat destined for this place, they may fail to get up altogether; or, if brought, the transportation will cost more than double as much as it otherwise would have done if they had been started at the proper period of the year.

[No. 10.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO A. P. CHOUTEAU, SPECIAL AGENT TO THE COMANCHES AND OTHERS.

Information has been received at this department, from the officers in command at Fort Gibson and Fort Towson, and the acting superintendent of Indian affairs in the Western Territory, of murders committed by the Comanche Indians upon our own citizens, and members of other tribes. It is considered important to ascertain the causes and extent of this hostile feeling, and, if possible, to allay it, and prevent its infecting other Indians. You have been selected for this duty, and are accordingly respectfully requested to take upon yourself its execution. I proceed to communicate to you the substance of the intelligence that has reached the department, and the measures contemplated to be taken.

Major P. L. Chouteau, who has visited Camp Mason by direction of Captain Armstrong, with a view to observe the movements of the wild tribes of the prairie, has reported that the principal chief of the Comanches had expressed a determination to be revenged on the whites for many supposed injuries, from the time of the treaty with them in 1835. What has been the nature of these injuries, does not appear from the papers before me. It will be a just cause for regret, if the union then formed between the indigenous and emigrated tribes and the United States, has been impaired by the acts of any of its citizens. I enclose a copy of the treaty, all the stipulations of which have been fulfilled on the part of this Government. You will avail yourself of every opportunity to learn if these Indians have any well founded complaints to make of violations of any of its provisions by our own citizens, and collect the facts in each particular instance. You may give them the strongest assurances that ample reparation shall be made for all injuries, if they will refrain from aggressions on our own people, and rely upon the ability and disposition of the Government to redress their wrongs.

It is also represented by Major Chouteau, that the Comanches, Kioways, Taw-wee-ahs, and others, retain, as prisoners, certain females belonging to the United States. And Israel Folsom, an intelligent Choctaw trader, has communicated a report of the murder of a white man in the prairies. You will endeavor to trace these reports to their sources, with a view to determine their accuracy. If they prove to be correct, you will take such measures for the release of the captives as in your judgment will be most effectual. And you will inform the Indians who hold them, that the President will expect from them the same care not to injure or oppress our citizens, which they desire and claim should be exercised by the latter towards themselves.

It has been further stated, that the Comanches are dissatisfied because the

Creeks and Choctaws have extended their occupation and improvements to the country heretofore used by themselves as a hunting ground. This matter should be explained to them, so that they may understand that the United States, having purchased these lands from the tribes possessing the occupant title, has guarantied the exclusive right in it to the emigrated Indians. They cannot, therefore, be permitted to hunt upon it, after the latter are prepared to settle upon and cultivate it.

Captain Armstrong has reported that the Delawares and Shawnees are disposed to war, and that a woman of the Osage tribe has been killed by the Comanches. These facts, and the hostile feeling of the Creeks who have recently removed, have led him to believe that serious difficulties will soon occur in that region. Collectively, they clearly impose upon the Government the duty of discharging the obligations devolved upon it by the 7th article of the treaty of August 24, 1835, to preserve peace and do justice to all parties, in the event of any collisions between the tribes which signed it.

It is the desire of the department, therefore, that you will seek interviews with all the Indians in that region; that you will explain to those of them with whom treaties have been made the provisions of those treaties; learn if they have any reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which they have been carried into effect, and lead them to perceive the advantages that would result to themselves from adhering strictly to their stipulations.

To the tribes which are not bound to us by treaties, you will communicate the earnest wishes of the President for their welfare, andfor the continuance of peaceable relations between themselves and others. And you are authorized to conclude a convention between them and the United States, upon the basis of that of 1835, with the Comanches and Witchetaws.

An important part of your duty will be to watch the movements of the tribes upon our western and southern frontiers, and to detect the earliest indications of a purpose, on their part, to form any alliance with the Indians in Texas and Mexico, and on the part of the latter to cross our boundary line.

An escort of dragoons will be detailed to attend you, for your safety. Having adverted to the subjects to which your attention should be directed, I commit to your experience and discretion the task of determining upon the modes in which the objects of the Government can best be accom plished.

There is no appropriation out of which any part of your pecuniary expenses can be paid. I wish, therefore, that all your pecuniary engagements should rest upon your individual responsibility, and that you should rely upon Congress for indemnification of your expenses. The department is aware that the duties of the mission cannot be successfully executed without presents to the Indians, and you are, therefore, authorized, under the restrictions just stated, to provide the necessary supplies for this purpose, to an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars. The acting superintendent of the Western Territory, and the superintendent, at St. Louis, will be instructed to give, to any two persons you may select, licenses to trade with the tribes whom you may visit, in their respective districts.

I will thank you to transmit frequent and full reports of your observations of the temper and conduct of the Indians.

No. 11.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian schools, their location, and the number of teachers and pupils. This embraces all, from which reports have been received, with which the Government has any connection, either by contributing to their support, from annuities for education, or from the civilization fund.

1.—Acting superintendency of Michigan.

Name of principal.	Tribe instructed.	No. of teachers.	Number of scholars.			Denomination.	Locality of schools.
			Male.	Female.	Total.		
Rev. L. Slater - - -	Ottawas of Grand river	4	16	14	30	Baptist church - -	Barry county, Michigan.
Rev. A. Bingham - -	Chippewas - -	5	11	20	34	Baptist church - -	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
Mr. J. Chub - - -	Chippewas - -	2	8	11	20	Methodist E. church -	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.
Rev. D. Chandler - -	Chippewas - -	2	12	15	27	Methodist E. church -	Kewywenon, Michigan.
Rev. W. T. Boutwell - -	Chippewas - -	2	4	5	9	Presbyterian church -	Leech lake, Wisconsin.
Mr. S. Ayres - - -	Chippewas - -	7	16	18	34	Presbyterian church -	Puckaguma, Wisconsin.
Rev. S. Hall - - -	Chippewas - -	6	28	28	56	Presbyterian church -	Lapointe, Wisconsin.
	Aggregate -	28	99	111	210		

Note.—In addition, one scholar of full Indian blood (J. Elliott) is supported, out of the Chippewa and Ottawa fund, at the Hamilton Theological Seminary, New-York.

STATEMENT No. 11—Continued.

2.—ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

Nammes of teachers.	Locations.	Number of scholars.			Number that read.	Number that write.	Number in arithmetic.	Number in grammar.	Number in Geography.	Number that spin.	Number that weave.
		Males.	Females.	Total.							
William Wilson -	Agency, Choc. nation	8	6	14	5	5	3	3	3		
Ramsey D. Potts -	Providence, do.	39	3	42	11	3	3	3			
H. G. Rind - -	Little river, do.	19	6	25	6	2	2	1	1		
J. Duke, native -	Mountain Fork, do.	24	8	32							
Moses Perry -	Shawneetown, do.	23	–	23	9	6	2				
John Watson -	Kiameechee, do.	24	6	30	8	4	1	1	1		
Alanson Allen -	Fouch Maline do.	30	5	35	12	3					
John T. W. Lewis -	Glear creek, do.	12	6	18	3	3	3	3	3		
Ebenezer Hotchkins	Good Water, do.	28	2	30	11	11					
Joseph Smedley -	Pleasant Bluff, do.										
T. McKenney, native	Sugar Loaf, do.	10	4	14	6	3					
		217	46	263	71	40	14	11	8		
MISSIONARY SCHOOLS, CHOCTAW NATION.											
Miss Barnhams -	Pine Ridge, do.	18	17	35	18	18	4	6	6		
	Kiameechee, do.	14	4	18	5	5					
Jerrard Olmstead -	Wheelock, do.	28	2	30	8	7					
A. D. Jones -	Mountain Fork, do.	18	11	29	21	19	8	8	8		
Miss E. A. Merrell -	Mountain Fork, do.	20	28	48	10	7	4	4	4		
Mrs. McKenzie -	Shawneetown do.	–	20	20	11	10	7	–	–	20	4
		98	82	180	73	66	23	18	18	20	4
SCHOOLS IN THE CHEROKEE NATION.											
C. Washburn -	Dwight - -	42	45	87	50	17	27	1	2	20	13
A. Palmer - -	Fairfield - -	18	12	30	11	5	5				
—— Newton -	Park Hill - -	18	2	20	4	2					
—— Worcester -	Park Hill - -	16	4	20	6	3	11				
		94	63	157	71	27	33	1	2	20	13

NOTE.—It is stated in the annual report of the American Board of Misisions, that, during the past year the missionaries in the Choctaw nation have prepared, in that language, 30,500 tracts, embracing 576,000 pages, which have been printed at the Cherokee press.

STATEMENT No. 11—Continued.

3.—SUPERINTENDENCY OF ST. LOUIS.

Tribes.	By whom established.	Where established.	Teachers.	Pupils.
Shawneess - -	Methodist society -	West of Mississippi -	3	44
Delawares - -	Methodist society -	West of Mississippi -	2	19
Peorias - -	Methodist society -	North bank of Osage river	2	12
Kickapoos - -	Methodist society -	West of Mississippi -	2	6
Kickapoos - -	Catholic missionary society of Missouri - -	West of Mississippi -	3	20
Wyandots - -	Methodist society -	West of Mississippi -	2	40
		Total -	14	141

4.—CHOCTAW ACADEMY.

TRIBES.	Pupils.
Choctaws - - - - - - - - - -	65
Pottawatomies - - - - - - - - - -	19
Seminoles - - - - - - - - - -	6
Quapaws - - - - - - - - - -	4
Creeks - - - - - - - - - -	14
Sacs, Foxes, and others - - - - - - -	10
Chickasaws - - - - - - - - - -	18
Cherokees - - - - - - - - - -	13
Miamies - - - - - - - - - -	3
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies - - - - - -	12
Total - - -	164

5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Tribes.	By whom established.	Where established.	Teaches.	Pupils.
Mohegans - -	— — —	Connecticut - -	1	22
Sioux - -	American Board Comm'rs	Lacpuiparle - -	2	45
Sioux - -	American Board Comm'rs	Lake Harriet - -	—	8
Senecas - -	Baptist Gen'l Convention	Buffalo reservation -	6	115
Tuscaroras - -	Baptist Gen'l Convention	Tuscarora, New York -	2	71
Tuscaroras - -	American Board Comm'rs	Tuscarora, New York -	2	50
Other N. York Indians	American Board Comm'rs	Cattaraugus, New York	2	50
Other N. York Indians	American Board Comm'rs	Alleghany, New York -	3	75
Wyandots - -	Methodist Society -	Ohio - - - -	1	20
Winnebagoes -	The Government -	Wi sconsin - -	2	41
		Total number of pupils	—	497

STATEMENT No. 11—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of pupils within the superintendency of Michigan - - - - -	210
Number of pupils within the acting superintendency of the Western Territory -	409
Number of pupils within the superintendency of St. Louis - - - -	141
Number of pupils at the Choctaw academy - - - - - - -	164
Number of pupils at miscellaneous stations - - - - - - -	497
Student at law at Buffalo - - - - - - - - -	1
Student at law at Vermont - - - - - - - - -	1
Students at law at Choctaw academy - - - - - - - -	2
Aggregate - -	1,425

Office Indian Affairs, *December* 1, 1837.

[No. 12.]

***STATEMENT** showing the amount and diposition of the funds provided by treaties for purposes of education.*

Tribes.	Date of Treaty.	Amount.	
Miamies - - -	1826, Oct. 23	$2,000 00	Choctaw academy.
Pottawatomies - -	" " 16	2,000 00	Do.
Do. - - -	1827, Sept. 24	1,000 00	Do.
Do. - - -	1832, Oct. 27	2,000 00	Do.
Winnebagoes - - -	" Sept. 15	3,000 00	Schools in the nation.
Chippewas - - -	1819, Sept. 24	1,000 00	Baptist General Convention.
Menomonees - - -	1827, Aug. 11	1,500 00	Protestant Episcopal church.
Do. - - -	1831, Feb. 8	500 00*	Do. do.
Sacs, Foxs, and others -	1830, July 15	3,000 00	Choctaw academy.
Kickapoos - - -	1832, Oct. 24	500 00	Schools in the nation.
Shawnees and Delawares -	" " 26	500 00	Do.
Choctaws - - -	1830, Sept. 27	2,500 00	Do.
Do. - - -	" " "	10,000 00	Choctaw academy.
Creeks, east - - -	1832, March 24	3,000 00	Do.
Cherokees, west - -	1828, May 6	2,000 00	Do.
Florida Indians - -	1823, Sept. 18	1,000 00	Do.
Quapaws - - -	1833, May 13	1,000 00	Do.
Ottoes and Missourias -	" Sept. 11	500 00	Schools in the nation.
Pawnees - - -	" Oct. 8	1,000 00	Do.
Chickasaws - - -	1834, May 24	3,000 00	Choctaw academy.
Creeks - - -	1833, Feb. 14	1,000 00	Do.
Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies - - -	1833, Sept. 26	In on 700,00	Schools in the nation
Ottawas and Chippewas -	1836, March 28	8,000 00†	Do

* Relinquishad in treaty of September 3, 1836, and provision made for reviving it hereafter.

† Of this sum, $1,000 is retained to be appropriated as circumstances may demand; and $7,000 divided equally among five religious societies, who have assumed the charge of disbursing it.

War Department,
Office Indinn Affairs, December 1, 1837.

[No. 13.]

STATEMENT showing the condition of the civilization fund.

Balance to credit of the fund January 1, 1837 -	$13,744 82	
Appropriated for 1837 - - -	10,000 00	
		$23,744 82
Deduct amount of payments to September 30, 1837. - - - - - -	5,276 75	
Required to complete payments for the year -	3,850 50	
		9,127 25
Balance to credit of civilization fund - -		$14,617 57

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 1, 1837.

[No. 14.]

REPORT OF WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

I have the honor to submit the following report on schools in this superintendency, accompanying which is a statement showing the names of teachers, locations, number of pupils, their proficiency, &c. By reference to which you will see that there are 217 males and 46 females taught in the public schools, and 98 males and 82 females taught by the missionaries in the Choctaw nation; and 94 males and 63 females in the Cherokee nation; making in all, 600 pupils in my superintendency.

There are not as many missionary schools in operation in the Choctaw nation this year as formerly, but they are better attended. The bad health of some of the missionary teachers, and other causes not known to myself, have induced several to leave the nation, consequently, the number of schools has decreased.

Last year the missionaries had twelve schools in operation, teaching 228 pupils. This year they have only six schools, teaching 180 pupils; making an average of 30 pupils to a school, while the average last year was 19. These facts go to show that the teachers have been making greater exertions, and that the Indians estimate the importance of education more this year than formerly. Where suitable persons have been sent among the Indians as missionaries, to *teach* as well as *preach*, and who *practice* what they *preach*, and show by their conduct and their exertions their benevolent intentions, the Indians are not long in becoming convinced of their good intentions and usefulness among them, and not only reconciled, but anxious that they should remain amongst them.

But, in most cases, such men are not sent out; such of the kind as are, in this and the Cherokee nation, Mr. Washburn, Mr. Kingsbury, Mr. McKen-

zie, and others, are very useful in every way; they make themselves so by their exertions as preachers, teachers, physicians, advisers, &c., and by their deportment and conduct render themselves popular. Such men are wanted in the country, and are welcome to the Indians. The time has passed when men can be picked up in New England without talent, industry, energy, or the proper spirit, and sent among these tribes to be useful. Such men not only render no service, but, by their inactive, dronish habits, set such examples as white men should not set before Indians, render themselves unpopular, and injure the cause which they were sent out to promote. Men of this description not only ought not to be sent out, but should be prohibited from coming among the Indians.

It would be better for the societies, if they are compelled to support such men, to keep them at home, and not send them ont to injure the cause they cannot help. The Indians are becoming too intelligent and well informed to bear with such men. A majority of the missionaries in this country are of the above mentioned kind, and to these facts may be imputed the great unpopularity of missionaries in the Indian country.

The missionaries in the Choctaw nation are certainly more useful than they are in other nations; it is owing to the fact that they are well impressed that they have no more privileges than other white men in the nation, and are, therefore, compelled to deport themselves towards the Indians in a manner to conciliate their good will, and to render themselves useful to the Indians, to be allowed to live among them, and are held themselves responsible to this office for their conduct. If this was the case in other nations, they would be useful and efficient auxiliaries in carrying out the policy of the Government, instead of being the cause of so many complaints. It would be well if the missionary boards, in the States, were impressed with these facts, instead of being under the impression that they had a right to send men into the Indian country to settle and live among them, without the knowledge of the agent, or consent of the Indians, and that the missionaries be compelled to report to the agents, and procure a permit, like other white persons, before they were allowed to settle in the Indian country. They would then not feel themselves so irresponsible, and know better upon what terms they would be permitted to remain.

The public schools are in a better condition than formerly. They are not so well located as the missionary schools, owing to the circumstance of the buildings being erected before the Indians were permanently settled, some of the locations being very far from the settlements; and the missionaries, coming into the Indian country more recently, chose their own locations immediately in the thickest settlements; but as the Indians are becoming more sensible of the importance of education, they are adopting measures to obviate this inconvenience by moving nearer to the schools, or boarding out their children; therefore there will soon be as many pupils in attendance as the teachers will be well able to attend to. Of the eleven public schools in the nation, one has no scholars in consequence of the school being so far from the settlements that the children cannot attend. The other ten are attended by two hundred and sixty-three pupils, making an average of more than twenty-six to a school. The average is not so great as the missionaries, but as soon as the inconveniences already referred to are removed, they will average more than the missionaries, as they will be more responsible to the agent, and, under his supervision, will be required to leave nothing undone to keep up their complement of pupils.

The school taught by Mr. Wilson is near this place, having but lately gone into operation; however, his pupils are well advanced, and attend regnlar. It promises to become an important school.

Mr Potts, preferring to go among the wild, untutored, full-blood Indians, where they had always been opposed to education, had many difficulties to encounter. The prejudices of the Indians, the consent of the children after the parents were willing they should go, and many other causes to make it an arduous task, has finally triumphed over all, and has his full complement. Such is the spirit that he has created in his neighborhood, by his exertions, that he has found it necessary to erect another building, at his own expense, for the purpose of keeping a female school, connected with his, to be conducted by a lady, to be supported by some benevolent society in the States.

Mr. Rind's school is in a flourishing condition; the Indians in his neighborhood are rather lukewarm upon the subject of education, and will not make their children attend regularly, but the children who do attend are improving very much; he informs me that such was the indifference of the Indians upon this subject, that the chief called them together, in council, and urged them to send their children, and encouraged them in every manner.

Mr. Duke is a native; his health has been so bad that he has not been able to make a report, and has since resigned. When his school was last heard from, he had thirty-two scholars, some of whom were very well advanced. This school is in a neighborhood where the people have arrived to a great degree of civilization, and who appreciate education. I therefore feel the importance of an efficient teacher being appointed at an early day, and shall appoint one as early as practicable.

Mr. Perry has twenty-three male pupils. In this neighborhood there is a female school, conducted by Mrs. McKinzie, supported by the Methodist Missionary Society, where all the domestic arts are taught the pupils, in addition to the other branches. These schools are in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Watson is well located; his pupils attend regularly, and are pretty well advanced, and his school may be considered in a flourishing condition.

Dr. Allen has but lately moved to his present location, having tried another part of the district without success; his school is in a fine condition, very full, and regularly attended. His medical services render him very useful in his neighborhood.

Mr. Lewis's school is small, but it is well attended, and his pupils are far advanced.

Mr. Hotchkins is located among the full-bloods, in the neighborhood of Mr. Potts, and had similar difficulties to contend with; he has overcome all, and has a fine school.

Mr. Smedley is located four miles from the nearest house, consequently he has no pupils; arrangements are making for boarding the children. When this is done, he will, no doubt, have a fine school, as he has the capacity.

Mr. McKenny is a native, and has but lately taken charge of his school; he is every way capable to teach, and, possessing considerable influence in his neighborhood, he will no doubt soon have an excellent school.

All the teachers represent the capacity of the children as good as that of the children of the whites; some represent them as docile and attentive,

and very eager to learn; others represent the capacity as good, but their disposition to idleness hard to overcome; but the greatest complaints are, that the parents do not exercise proper authority to compel them to attend, consequently their attendance is somewhat irregular.

According to the plan just laid down in the expenditure of the six thousand dollars school fund, there were to have been established four schools in each district; but at the time the houses were erected, Pushmatawhaw district being the remote western part of the nation, the settlements had not extended much beyond the Kiameechee, their eastern boundary; only two houses were erected in this district. The settlements are now extended westward, and large numbers have settled, and are about settling, in the country on the Blue and Boggy, and their tributary streams. I therefore request to be authorized to erect the other two houses, one to be located in the settlements above referred to, and the other wherever I may find it most convenient to, and desired by, the people.

There are no public schools in the Cherokee nation; all are supported by the missionary societies. The school at Dwight, under the superintendence of Mr. Washburn, is a very flourishing institution; it is supported by the American Board of Foreign Missions. It is divided into two departments, male and female, in addition to the intellectual branches, they are taught all kinds of labor appropriate to their sex, thereby forming habits of industry, which will be of great benefit to themselves in after life; this school would not suffer from a comparison with the common schools in the most favored parts of the United States.

The other schools, as shown in the statement, are doing much good. There are several other schools in this nation, supported by the Methodist missionary associations, which are doing much good, but no reports having come from them, I am unable to give any definite account of them.

Arrangements are about being made to establish some missionary schools in the Neosho sub-agency; with proper management, they will be able to improve the Indians of that sub-agency, as they are more inclined to educating their youth than they were formerly.

The following extract from General Sanford's report on the subject of education and moral improvement of the Creeks, is worthy the due consideration of the department, which I most respectfully submit.

"To secure the blessings of education to a nation degraded by barbarism and ignorance, requires a course of instructions, which would diffuse its benefits and extend its influence to every member of the community, which would present advantages so direct and palpable, as would render their acquirement an object of general solicitude. An instruction upon the plan of our manual labor schools, (for the benefit of all the western tribes, and situated near their frontier,) teaching the mechanic arts, the more common branches of agriculture and domestic industry, with the rudiments of common education, promises to be of more usefulness, in disseminating a proper knowledge upon the various subjects of ordinary life, than any project which has yet been tried. Such has been said of the advatages which have been thus conferred upon the youth of our country; and with us, when the well defined grades of society supersede the necessity of the scholar turning mechanic, and when higher attainments should have prepared him for higher purposes than a mere livelihood by manual labor, such have been its beneficial operations; how much greater would be its effects upon those who have yet to learn how to live, who have to reach

that very necessary point, before we can reasonably expect them to learn any thing beyond it. Such an establishment would render individual improvement subservient to the national good, for the arts which would be taught them would not be a mere dernier resort, as with us, but of direct practical utility and application in procuring, with less trouble and more certainty, the pressing wants of nature. As long as these engross their time and task their energies, it is in vain that we direct their attention to objects of higher concernment. The expense incident to a seminary of this description, after the erection of suitable buildings, would not greatly exceed the amount of school funds consolidated, and even if it should, the excess would scarcely form an exponent of the millions which we have realized from what was once their own. The country could not but regard such an institution as, in part, the fulfilment of an obligation to those who were once the undisputed lords of its wide extended empire, and with that portion of the community who might be disposed to lend a helping hand to the cause of humanity and religion, it would present an object that would insure a proper application of their benevolent donations. Thus aided and assisted, it would go far to determine the practicability of redeeming and regenerating a people, who, after centuries of intercourse with us, have not learned to adopt, scarcely to imitate, the improvement and habits of civilized life."

[No. 15.]

REPORT OF THE REV. D. LOWRY, TEACHER AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

Ground has been ploughed this spring for about thirty families, who have planted, on an average, near two acres each, principally in corn and potatoes. More would have planted, but, owing to the late period at which the hands arrived, ground could not be prepared.

After ploughing the ground for the Indians, the hands have only had time to pitch a small crop to cultivate themselves. The teams will now go on to break land preparatory for the next year, not at this place, but about fifteen miles west. It is intended to sow as much ground as can be prepared in time, at that point, in turnips, that the Indians may thereby derive some benefit from the labor the present year, as well as have their attention called to the place, by next spring, to plant corn.

Forty-one children now belong to the school, fifteen males and twenty-six females, all full Indians. Eleven of this number board and lodge at the institution, the others sleep at their wigwams, and at the close of each day receive their rations of provisions, and clothing when needed. Necessity first led to this arrangement. One building was entirely too small to accommodate the number of children proposed; and I had repeatedly made application for leave to put up another small building, without ever receiving an answer from the department; so that the present expedient, of permitting the children to lodge with their parents, was the only one that seemed likely to render the school of much benefit to the nation.

The present number of scholars could be doubled in a few days, if the appropriation would admit of it. Daily applications are made, which I am compelled to reject, knowing that the amount stipulated in the treaty will

not support them. Indeed, the expenses of the present number cannot be covered by the provisions of the treaty, but believing that all would not regularly attend, I thought probably the average number might be supported. Thus far, however, they are more constant in attendance than I had anticipated, and I very much fear they will have to be reduced in number by dismissal.

The increase of the school has rendered an assistant necessary. Mr. Porter, from Kentucky, serves in this capacity, at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum. His wife has charge of the boarding house, and I think both are admirably qualified for the stations they fill.

There is one circumstance, to which I have not yet alluded, that should be regarded as very encouraging. An Indian, a young man of quite idle habits, came to live with me about two years ago. At first, I made but little calculation on his remaining, but he continued, and manifested a disposition to work. He was encouraged, and he labors regularly on the farm, as one of the hands promised in the treaty, for which he receives eight dollars per month. Such an example cannot fail to convince others of the advantages of this mode of living.

There is nothing like a tangible object before the mind of an Indian, something that he can see and from which immediate benefit may be derived. This will reach and effect the character, when every thing like reasoning with these unfortunate creatures, for the purpose of changing their habits, will prove unavailing. And I am more than ever convinced that nothing is wanting but patience and perseverance in such a course of effort to make them an agricultural people.

No. 16.

REPORT OF A. L. DAVIS, SUB-AGENT ON THE OSAGE RIVER.

Under the requisitions of the eighteenth paragraph of regulations, the following is submitted on the subject of schools, viz:

One school among the Peoria Indians, under the management of the Methodist Conference. Site, north bank of Osage river; buildings, one school room, one double dwelling, with common out-houses; missionaries, Rev. N. Talbot, and Mrs. Talbot; school, twelve scholars, ten males and two females; of the males, five read and write, three spell well, two spell in one syllable, and one is learning the alphabet.

One station among the Weas, under the management of the Western Foreign Missionary Society, (Presbyterian.) Site, on Wea creek, about five miles north of Osage river; buildings, one school room, one double dwelling, and one dwelling for teacher, with common out-houses; school, heretofore taught in English, suspended; another now organizing, to be taught in Indian, on the new system; missionaries, Rev. Mr. Flemming, Mr. Bradley, Mrs. Bradley, Mr. Duncour.

One station among the Ottawas, under the management of the Baptist Missionary Convention for Foreign Missions. Site, north bank of Osage river; buildings now erecting; school not commenced further than the instruction of a few, in Indian, on the new system; missionaries, Mr. Jotham Meeker and Mrs. Meeker.

One station among the Pottawatomies, under the management of the Baptist Missionary Convention for Foreign Missions. Site, on Pottawatomie creek, near the site of the Osage river sub-agency; buildings now erecting; school not commenced, except the instruction of some in Indian on the new system; missionaries, Mr. R. Simerwell and Mrs. Simerwell.

These schools have, heretofore, been conducted on funds furnished exclusively by the several denominations to which they belong.

The principals of these stations having been called on to furnish the usual statistics, paper marked D, herewith enclosed, only has been received.

While on the subject of schools among the Indians, I beg leave to say, that the new system, described in paper D, in my opinion, is calculated to be of *immense* utility to these unfortunate people, and I solicit your favorable consideration of the subject.

No. 17.

NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING.

Extract from a letter of Robert Simerwell, teacher, to the sub-agent on the Osage river.

Relative to the mission among the Pottawatomies, under the patronage of the Baptist General Convention, I beg leave, respectfully, to submit the following report:

* * * * * * * * *

Industry and agriculture have been encouraged, in which they are evidently advancing, notwithstanding the obstacles which necessarily grew out of their unsettled condition. An English school could not be maintained; but a few have received instruction upon the new system, among whom four adults can read, imperfectly, a book which I have compiled, and had printed in their own language.

Buildings, at the new station on Pottawatomie creek, are erecting for the accommodation of the mission, which will be occupied in a few days, when it is hoped, from surrounding prospects, that extensive and useful operations will not be much longer postponed.

We shall impart to Indian youths education, in English, to the extent of our opportunities; and without relaxing our efforts in that branch of education, we propose to teach them, in their own language, upon the new system.

It too often happens that Indian youths, taught to read in English, do not uderstand what they read, and the number who can be taught to read, understandingly, in English, must be few, compared with the whole.

The discovery of the *new system* promises much good to the Indians upon this plan; adults, even the old as well as the youth, can learn to read in the course of a few days. Several instances have occurred of adults, previously ignorant of letters, learning to read with three or four days' study.

In this system, English types are used to save the expense of founding others, but not for the purpose of spelling, which is wholly unnecessary

and indeed impracticable; uncompounded sounds are indicated by characters which never vary their uses; these sounds in most Indian languages are eight or ten, some of which, but not all, are what, upon the principle of spelling, are termed vowel sounds. Other characters merely indicate the position of the organs of speech, preceding and following the articulation of sounds, by which the latter are modified. None of the characters have a name, so that the learner is at once taught their use. For example, this character, *p*, directs the reader to press the lips with a slight expansion and pressure of the organs within; this character, *o*, gives the sound of *o*, as in *not;* and this, *t*, to place the end of the tongue hard to the roof of the mouth, conseqently he pronounces *pot;* transpose the characters, and by the same rule, he necessarily pronounces *top*.

Not more than twenty-three characters have yet been found necessary in writing any Indian language; the use of these can be learned as soon as the names of twenty-three letters of the English alphabet. So soon as the learner has acquired a knowledge of the use of the characters, he can read, because, by placing the organs of speech, as directed by the characters, as they occur, and articulating sounds as the characters occur which denote them, he necessarily pronounces words as they are written.

This system has been applied to eight Indian languages, and, so far as a fair trial has been made, the success of application has equalled, if not exceeded expectation. With comparatively little expense and labor, multitudes, even of the wilder tribes, could be taught to read useful prints for the enlargement of mind and the improvement of morals, who never can be taught to read in the English language.

It will create no obstacle to an English edncation; all who can read English, or who can read any thing upon the principle of *spelling*, can, with a few hours study, read this; they may read it understandingly to others in a language they do not understand themselves. Further, the facility with which adults as well as youths can learn to read, will promote a thirst for education in general, and make every useful branch of education more desirable.

Your attention is respectfully and earnestly solicited to this subject, and should you think favorably of the system, our obligations to you will be greatly increased, if you could feel free to bring it to the notice of the Indian Department.

[No. 18.]

REPORT OF THE TEACHER FOR THE KICKAPOOS.

1. The above school was opened last spring, but, owing to the difficulties which arose from an epidemic that prevailed amongst the children, its operations have been suspended until the 14th of last August. Since that date it has been in constant operation.

2. The sums to be annually applied to this school will amount to about $1,500.

3. Hitherto there has been but one school-house, situated between the two villages of the nation. This house has cost about $1,000.

4. The value of the school lots, their fixtures and appurtenances, is at least $1,000.

5. Since the school was opened, it received from Government $500. From other sources, $3,080.

6. There are three teachers in the school, and two other persons employed in connection with it, viz: Rev. C. Hoecken, superior and teacher of the English language; Rev. F. Verreydt, teacher of music; G. Miles, teacher of penmanship; C. Mazzelli, cook, and J. Barry, farmer. These five gentlemen devote their attention gratis to the school.

7. The school has no longer any debts to pay.

8. There are 20 pupils attached to the school, viz: Kiakwoik, Uapakai, the son of the chief, Kisahoon, Nenopoi, Wapatekwoi, Nicanekweas, Paul, Kikakay, Minakwoi, Papikwon, Akosay, Pemmoaitamo, Fataan, Fetepakay, Nimoiha, Moshoon, Kaminay, Nematsiata, Baptist.

The pupils are only instructed, for the present, in the rudiments of the English language, penmanship, and music, vocal and instrumental. Their proficiency, considering the short time the school has been in operation, is quite satisfactory; but their attendance at school is rather irregular. Among them Kiakwoik, Nenopoi, Wapatekwoi, and Nimoika distinguish themselves by their progress, especially in penmanship, and bid fair to be qualified for any employment of civilized life. Should many families remove to Red river, as it is supposed will be the case, the number of pupils will considerably diminish, and, not to waste our time and our means, we might be compelled to abandon the buildings and the land (about 15 acres well fenced in) which would cause a loss to the society of at least $3,000.

P. J. VERHAEGAN,
Superintendent Mo. Cath. Mis. Society.

[No. 19.]

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT, THE SUPERINTENDENT, OF SEPTEMBER 4, 1837.

I will thank you to forward, also, at least two copies of each book printed in Indian languages, with a description, of their subject, character, and the extent to which used. If the teachers or agents would collect specimens of minerals, and furnish descriptions of the sections of country in which they are found, I should be pleased to receive them. If a library and cabinet could be formed here, embracing these things, natural curiosities, Indian dresses and costumes, I think the public mind would be more interested in our Indian relations. At present no expense can be incurred for such a purpose, but should a good beginning be made, the object might find favor with those who can furnish means for enlarging the collection. I trust your report will come in season, and abound in valuable and particular information.

[No. 20.]

REPLY OF MR. SCHOOLCRAFT TO THE PRECEDING.

SIR: In further reference to the instructions of the department of the 4th instant, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the subjects indicated:

1. "*Each book printed in the Indian language, with a description of their subject, character, and the extent to which used.*"

The effort to instruct the Indians, as whole tribes, within their own territories, has necessarily led to translations and compilations of elementary works for their use; all of which, so far as I have examined them, partake of the nature of an experiment, of which the success is neither general nor complete. Yet these first essays to convert rude language to the purposes of instruction, are all of a meritorious character, and have been more or less useful in teaching the Indian children. Spelling and reading books, with selected scripture extracts, have been prepared by the inland teachers, in the Chippewa and Ottawa, and the Delaware and Sioux, Mohawk and Mohegan, and some other languages, and employed by the respective teachers, in Michigan and Wisconsin, and, also, Upper Canada, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, and other parts of the western and northwestern districts. So far as these books have been devoted to subjects of elementary instruction, they appear, notwithstanding wide discrepancies in orthography, and their liability to philological criticism, to have answered the purpose of the teacher, and the successive editions have been improved, and their use extended. Higher efforts in translation, and particularly in putting the scriptures, as whole books, into the Indian language, have encountered greater difficulties, and the results are less satisfactory. I deem the whole subject to be one of deep interest, and well entitled to the notice of the department, and will, with much pleasure, proceed to collect duplicates of all that come within my reach, and forward to Washington.

2. "*Specimens of minerals, and descriptions of sections of country in which they are found.*"

Numerous localities of minerals and mineral beds exist in the extensive tract within the State boundaries of Michigan, recently ceded by the Indians; some of these are suited to attract attention the moment the lands are brought into market. The State legislature has authorized a geological survey, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position, extent, and value of these deposites. The result, when it is communicated, (as I presume it will be by the Legislature,) I will transmit to the department. In the mean time, a few notices of the localities upon the tract referred to are subjoined.

The section of country between the north banks of Grand river and the Straits of Michilimackinac, bordering on Lake Michigan, contains the best evidence yet discovered on the tract, of extensive and useful deposites of bituminous coal, and of salt, and gypsum; and these localities may be expected to supply those articles to a large extent, for consumption on the upper lakes.

This tract also contains a very extensive deposite of white shell-marl crossing the White and Grand rivers, which will be found of much ad-

vantage to adjacent, and often immediately superincumbent portions of sandy soil. This deposite has not been traced as far north as the Straits, but evidences of the extension of the gypsum and salt formation up to, and north of, this point exist in the group of islands in the vicinity of Mackinac which yield gypsum in considerable quantities. Brine springs have, also, been discovered a few leagues north of the Straits. These are the last traces of mineral salt in the great secondary limestone formation of the west, in its extension northward. Within a short distance north of them, the primitive tract ensues, extending to and embracing Lake Superior.

Evidences of the introduction of a new class of minerals are, however, found in that quarter, promising to unfold resources which may, in a great measure compensate that portion of the Union for its general deficiency of fertile soil. Ores of iron, copper, and lead, in various combinations, are found at several points, and in good quantities, and appear to require only the labor of exploration, to render them objects of profitable and permanent investment. Added to the lumbering, fishing, and commercial advantages of that region, it is quite clear that its future value and importance will be acknowledged by the lake States, and by none earlier than the prairie districts of Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri.

Specimens of the crystalized, as well as amorphos minerals, which constitute the elegancies of cabinets, are furnished by these northern districts, and their exhibition at Washington, in connection with articles of costume, and the more characteristic curiosities of the tribes who occupy the country cannot but prove interesting and acceptable to all who visit the seat of Government, and produce favorable sentiments towards the tribes. This branch of your inquiry will be kept in view, and I offer every personal aid within my power in the collection and transmission of articles. As a means likely to promote the object, I will communicate the wishes of the department to the chiefs, and doubt not that they will feel a pleasure in furthering it by their contributions.

[No. 21.]

Changes in the Laws.

REPORT OF H. R. SCHOOLCRAFT, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF MICHIGAN.

The condition of the Indian trade, and the peculiarities under which it is carried on, are such that every trader fixes, in effect, the prices of the furs and peltries he is to purchase from the Indian, as well as the prices of the goods he is to give in return. Could the law fix a tariff at which the articles should be sold, based on the annual price of importation and the distance of their sale to the Indian, from the port of entry, justice would be secured to the Indians, and this trade would drop down to the regulated level of other branches of commerce, and not continue to offer, as it now does to our frontier population, such inducements to rush into it. Competition is now, and has always been, the only mode of regulating this exchange and of lowering the prices of the articles offered, and raising those of the articles purchased; and hence the Indians, with their natural sagacity, have uniformerly encourged competion, so far as my observation ex-

tends. But the effects of this have been to destroy, in a great measure, the charities of life among the whites, and to gratify the appetites of the Indians for ardent spirits.

The best effects would result from extending the operation of this act, as above indicated, to lands ceded by the Indians to the United States, but still unsurveyed, or not entered by purchasers at the land offices. The eighteenth section authorizes agents, &c. to administer an oath in a specific case. This power ought to be general. It would save both time and expense to persons having to do business at the offices. It would be better to modify the latter clause of the second section, which is now a dead letter, by making it the duty of agents to report the licenses granted annually, on the 30th of September, as they practically do. The subject, as it now stands, is invested with an importance which does not belong to it, and seems to remove from the agents a responsibility which they ought to bear.

Act to organize the department.—Nothing would improve and exalt the system of agencies more than raising the character of its interpreters. We are dependent on them for the most important communications to and from the Indians. The Government is liable to be accused of bad faith, which may sometimes be owing to ignorance or unfaithfulness on the part of this class of persons. The ninth section of the act limits their annual pay to three hundred dollars, which is so inadequate as to take from the Department those persons having a knowledge of the language, who are best capacitated to serve them. Were the pay raised, and the appointment made one of nomination to the Senate, cadets of the Military Academy, or graduates of colleges, might be induced to apply their time in learning the language for the sake of an appointment that would be at once permanent and respectable; but should such a result not ensue, still the services of the most respectable and competent class of interpreters could be commanded.

The eleventh section of this act prescribes the mode of making the payment of annuities. Observation satisfies me that the payment should, in every case, be made to heads of families, and not to chiefs. The fifth section indicates the mode of appointing sub-agents, and prevents their employment within the limits of agencies. Thus they are created agents with full powers, but without the approval of the Senate. The term is, therefore, a misnomer. The effect is a tendency to bring men into offices of the first grade who expect, on their appointment, to execute subordinate duties A graduation of the salaries of agents, according to duty and jurisdiction, would remedy this; things would be called by their right names, and the department possess fuller advantages of selection.

No. 22.

REPORT OF GOV. H. DODGE, SUPERINTENDENT OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

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Third: The changes in the laws relating to Indian affairs.—Under this head the law in relation to Indian traders should, I think, be altered. As

the law now staands, under the second section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, &c., one person can trade with different tribes, and different persons with the same tribe. This should not be. Each tribe should have its trader, and no trader should be permitted to sell goods but to one tribe or agency, and a price should be fixed by the agent on his goods. Could the Indians be paid the whole amount of their annuity in goods, it would lessen the undue influence which the Indian traders now exercise over the minds of the Indians. They sell them goods at extravagant prices, and the Indians will derive but little advantage from specie payments by the Government. The principal chiefs and braves are generally under the immediate control of their traders, who make them presents to facilitate their pecuniary views, and they generally dictate to the chiefs and braves the course to be pursued by them in their intercourse with the Government. To carry into effect the humane and just policy of the Government in relation to the Indians, the power and influence of their traders must be curtailed. Their interests are in direct hostility with the policy of the Government; they encourage the Indians to follow the chase, and in the pursuit of furs to the most distant part of their country, which brings them into contact with their enemies, and is calculated to keep up the predatory warfare that now exists on the frontiers of this Territory. To help the condition of the Indians, they must be gradually withdrawn from their wandering habits and desire to follow the chase, and become agriculturists and stock raisers. They would then feel the good effects of the change, and their traders would be deprived of their power over them. Laws enacted by Congress, regulating our intercourse with the Indian tribes, should deprive their traders, as far as it is possible to do so, by legistative enactment, of the means of controlling annuities paid the Indians.

Fourth: In the act for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs, some changes might be made for the better. Each tribe of Indians should have an agent and interpreter; this is indispensable to the proper organization of the department. The offices of sub-agents should be dispensed with. The sub-agents, under the existing laws, have the powers of agents, and have to perform their duties, and should be paid the same amount for their services. From the great extent of the Chippewa country I think there should be two agencies established for the Chippewa Indians, to be located at Lapointe, on Lake Superior, and at the mouth of Crow Wing river, on the Mississippi. Suitable houses should be erected in the Indian country, where the agents should reside; and to enable them to retain their standing and influence with the Indians of their agencies, and to carry into effect the views of the Government, they should be furnished with presents consisting of medals, flags, and a well-selected assortment of Indian goods and trinkets, a few swords, and some guns, tobacco, &c., to the amount of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars for each agency. A few presents properly distributed to the chiefs and braves, would enable the Indian agents to retain their influence over their Indians, and counteract, to some extent, the influence of their traders, who make it a part of their policy to oblige the agents of the Government to conciliate and control the Indians, through them. And the same influence is often exercised by the Indian traders to control the action of the Government, in their intercourse with the different tribes of Indians on this frontier.

[No. 23.]

REPORT OF CAPT. JACOB BROWN, PRINCIPAL MILITARY DISBURSING AGENT FOR THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

The changes in the laws relating to Indian affairs.—Under this head, the law in relation to Indian traders should, I think, be altered and amended.

As the law now stands, 2d section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, &c., one person can trade with different tribes, and different persons with the same tribe. This should not be; each tribe should have its trader, and no trader should be permitted to sell goods to Indians, but of one tribe or agency, and no goods should be exposed for sale in any tribe or nation, until a tariff or price be fixed thereon, by the the agent and chief, or some of the most intelligent Indians residing in the neighborhood of the place where the goods are sold, the same contemplating and allowing thereon a reasonable profit on the original invoices and charges, which allowances or rates should be annually reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the information of the department.

Traders should be compelled to keep on hand such goods as might be designated from time to time, and required by the agents for the use of the Indians.

Credits to the poorer class of Indians should be given only on permission of the agents, and traders should be prohibited from receiving from the Indians any articles furnished them by the Government, or that they may have otherwise obtained, the same being useful for clothing, for household or agricultural purposes.

Sutlers to garrisons and troops in the Indian country should be prohibited from trading with the Indians; much injury results from this soucre of trade.

Trading with Indians should be well guarded, and at all times kept under control, otherwise the Government and the world may be assured that all improvements in the conditions of the Indians, in any manner, will soon cease.

Under the present system there can be little or no restraint imposed on traders, the consequences are, the Indian country is flooded with goods of every description, whether suitable or not, credits are allowed to any extent, competition for the sale of goods regards neither amount, nor abilities to pay, and the Indians, insensible, are from urgencies and flatteries led on to trade, often receiving articles of no use or value to them whatever; in this way they are loaded with debt, and to different stores. Their annuities and whatever else they have of value, are pledged, and soon taken from them, and the consequences are destitution and want. There are other tendencies connected with this overtrading, that are equally injurious to the well-being of the Indians, naturally idle and disinclined to labor. The flatteries and attentions they receive from traders, for no other object than that of selling goods, induce them to hang about the stores and shops, thereby neglecting to plant and make crops, as well as to attend to agriculture, in any manner. Thus they squander their means, idle away their time, are in debt, and have no resources other than the hunting-ground and the chase, to procure a precarious and scanty subsistence, and to which they must resort, or starve.

In the act to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs, some alterations, I think, might be made for the better.

Each tribe of Indians should have an agent and an interpreter; this is indispensable to a proper organization of the department, and certainly to the interest of the Indians, as well as the Government. To effect this, and in a manner acceptable, abolish sub-agents, call all agents, and graduate their salaries to the tribes they are appointed or have charge of. As for the Choctaws, Cherokees, and Creeks, the highest grade of salary, say $1,500; the Chickasaws, $1,200; the Osages, $1,000; the Seminoles, $750, the small tribes of Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees, and the Quapaws, $500 each. The interpreters for the largest tribes should receive $500 per annum. For the smaller tribes, graduated from $500 to $300; none should receive less than $300 per annum. This would greatly simplify the department of agencies. Justice would be dispensed to all; it would create an emulation and zeal on the part of those that have charge of the smaller tribes, as well as qualifying them to fill vacancies occurring in the larger ones. Agents should all be provided with good and comfortable houses and other buildings suitable for a family, and the conveniences of a small farm; for it is of the first importance that they reside within the limits of the agency for which they are appointed, and cultivate a farm, &c. When an agent is called abroad for the performance of duties that creates additional expenses, such should be refunded to him by the Government.

The office of superintendent of Indian affairs, for any section of territory of the Indian country, should be separate and distinct from that of an Indian agent. Both of the offices must be weakened and rendered less efficient by being connected; it imposes duties that unavoidably clash, and at times difficult to accomplish in a manner acceptable to all concerned.

I am opposed to the Government's conceding to Indian tribes the privileges set forth in the 9th section, last clause of the organization act of June 30, 1834. So long as it is deemed necessary to furnish blacksmiths, mechanics, &c., their direction should be kept in the hands of Government.

I am also opposed to the whole of sections 11 and 12 of the act above named; and, in their stead, the law should provide and make it imperative that all annuities to tribes, as such, be paid to the heads of families, and to the individuals without families, in just proportions, according to the number of each family: the Indians to be mustered by companies, districts, or tribes, by their agents, and paid on rolls prepared from said musters, and in the months of June and July, annually, if possible.

And in relation to that part of section 13th, act as above, which relates to military officers making disbursements in this department, I would suggest, that regular paymasters be appointed for this service; one or more to each superintendency, who shall disburse all appropriations annually made by Congress. I would also suggest, as disbursements to meet the object of appropriation are continually in hand, and are daily occurring, that accounts be rendered and settlements made quarter yearly, instead of annually, as now required.

* * * * * * * *

Looking ahead to an efficient organization of the Indian Department, and again adverting to the present mode of disbursing the annual appropriations therefor, (see preceding paragraph,) which are exceedingly miscellaneous in their character, and amounting to large sums, I cannot but think that a law authorizing the appointment of paymasters for this service will have the happiest effect in establishing a system which, for prompt-

ness, regularity, and method, will be greatly superior to that of details, or temporary assignments of officers to make the disbursements as now established.

[No. 24.]

REPORT OF MR. McCOY RELATIVE TO A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

By your instructions of the 22d April last, I was required, while attending to other duties assigned me, to explain to the leading men of the tribes that I should visit the provisions of the bill reported at the last session of Congress providing for the establishment of a government for the Indians, and to ascertain their views in regard to it.

I have read and explained the provisions of the bill to chiefs, and principal and common men, of ten tribes, assembled in full council in the tribes severally, viz: Delawares, Shawnees, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Sauks, Iowas, Weas, Piankeshaws, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, and Ottawas; also to a small council of Kanzas, in which were their principal chief and one subordinate chief. A large majority of the Kanzas were on a hunting excursion at the time; to them the bill will be submitted in a few days, and there can be no doubt that their views and wishes will accord with those already expressed by the two chiefs.

These eleven tribes, without one dissenting voice, have approved of the provisions of the bill, and requested that the same be carried into effect as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to enclose to you herewith the answer of each council after hearing the bill read and explained, from which you will perceive that they have not been satisfied with a bare *approval*, but have earnestly petitioned the Government to do for them speedily what it proposes by the bill.

Each of these communications, addressed to yourself, with the earnest request that you lay the same before Congress, recapitulates the substance of the leading features of the bill, as they understood them. By this you will perceive how far they comprehended those provisions, that they decided understandingly, and that their reply is a fair expression of their sentiments and desires.

They were informed that they were equally at liberty to disapprove or approve any or all of the provisions of the bill, and were requested to distinctly state their objections if any existed.

The minds of the Delawares have been pretty well imbued with the subject previous to their assembling in council, so that they replied without delay. After reading the bill to the Shawnees they remained in council the remainder of the day, and nearly all the succeeding night; subsequently they were in council among themselves three days, when they sent for me, and in full council declared their decision as you find it over the signatures of their chiefs. The other tribes also viewed the subject as one of great

moment, and it was not without two day's deliberation that several of them declared their decision.

It is well known to you, sir, that the Indians are generally suspicious of the propositions which Government makes to them, and that their suspicions are often promoted by mischievous men, under the influence of sordid motives. The subject under consideration has had to contend with these obstacles, but so soon as the Indians have become satisfied that no insidious design was connected with the bill, they were at no loss to decide in its favor.

I hope that the report of the agent for the Pawnees, Otoes, and Omahas will reach you in season; but, lest some unavoidable delay might occur, I beg leave to say that, in a conference with him on the subject, he appeared confident that they would universally approve of the provisions of the bill. Such, also, is decidedly my own opinion. I feel confident that you will risk nothing in anticipating the hearty acquiescence of those three tribes.

I regret exceedingly that official duties have hitherto prevented me from bringing the subject before the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Senecas, Quapaws and Osages. I hope to be able, in the course of a few weeks to report the views of all these tribes, and, although, in the details, they may express opinions on some points different from the provisions of the bill, I shall be exceedingly disappointed if the principles of it be not heartily approved by them all.

In my explanations of the bill I have rendered prominent those provisions which particularly affected their interests, while less attention was required to that which related chiefly to the convenience of the Government. Of the latter description are the provisions fixing the terms of service and the salaries of the superintendent and secretary, and defining some of their duties, and the judicial regulations relative to the punishment of crimes committed by citizens of the United States, &c.

You will easily conceive that, to a people who have ever been destitute of law, a literal translation of an act of Congress could not be given, however careful the framers of the law might have been to avoid technicalities. Nevertheless the essence of a law, including all its bearings, can be understood by them.

In obedience to that part of my instructions which requires me to state my own views of the provisions of the bill, I beg leave respectfully to make the following suggestions, which are based upon personal observations, in regard to the disposition manifested by the Indians, the character of the country, and other circumstances intimately connected with the design under consideration, viz:

To alter Sec. 1, that, after the word "Arkansas" on line 9, to the word "thence," in line 10, it shall read—thence along the western boundary of the State of Arkansas, in a direct line to a point on the south bank of Arkansas river, one hundred yards (or 4 chains and 54 links) east of Fort Smith, [see Choctaw treaty January 20, 1835.] Thence due south along the western boundary of the State of Arkansas to Red river.

This line should be defined by *place* and *course*, in order to settle effectually the question of boundary recently agitated by the State of Arkansas, which gave much alarm to the Indians, and admonished the friends of the measures under cosideration to guard against future difficulties respecting the extension of the State of Arkansas west forty miles, and which, in their

nature would not be dissimilar to the late perplexing affairs between Georgia, the Cherokees, and the United States.

Sec. 1, line 30. After the words "United States," add the following proviso: *And provided, also,* That no white person, either citizen of the United States, or of any other country, shall be allowed to reside in the Indian district, under any pretence whatever, without the authority of the United States.

If the Indians be at liberty to sell or lease land to white men, or to introduce them into their country under the pretext of performing some service for the Indians, the country will become crowded with white men, to the destruction of the former, Schemes for getting a footing in the Indian country, either by obtaining *leases*, or under pretence of being employed by the Indians to perform some service for them, have already been conceived by white men, and the accomplishment undertaken. This point cannot be too carefully guarded.

In Sec. 2d, after line 4, and make the term of service of the superintendent four years, instead of three.

Some experience in Indian affairs is necessary to a successful transaction of them, on which account the term of service should be longer than three years.

Alter the last proviso of section 5, and make it read as follows: and provided, further, that the said confederation may be carried into effect by any number of tribes that may choose thus to unite.

The meaning of the words "principal tribes," as the bill now reads, is doubtful, and, when explained, might not be satisfactory to those not so called. The opportunity of bettering their condition should be extended alike to all the tribes. If a moral obligation requires that relief should be offered to the larger tribes the obligation can be no less binding in favor of the smaller. Should the larger tribes hesitate to come into the measure, the union of the smaller would hasten their decision in its favor. If tribes, either larger or less, should decline uniting in the confederacy, their condition would not be made worse by the union of others; it would, indeed, be made better thereby.

From section 6, strike out the following: "the right of representation having relation to their numbers." Also, so alter lines 5 and 6, of section 7, that it shall read: Shall consist [that is the council] of not more than five, nor less than two from each tribe.

In reference to representation, the bill, as it now reads, requires an *impossibility*. It requires each tribe to be represented in the council, therefore, one delegate, at least, is necessary from the smallest tribe. Give to the smaller tribes one delegate, and the same ratio, according to numbers, would allow the larger so many as to swell the council to a much greater number than 48, which is the maximum limit of the bill. For instance, allow the Weas to be represented by *one* delegate, and allow the same ratio of representation, according to numbers, to the Creeks, and that tribe alone would send *ninety-seven* delegates to the council.

The Cherokee country is by them divided into four political districts, from each of which it would be proper that a delegate should be sent. The Choctaws and the Creeks would each desire to send not less than four. It would seem desirable that not less than two should be sent by any tribe, however small, because a single individual, unable to speak the language of any around him, would feel awkward, would become discouraged, and

would prove inefficient. Those of mediocrity, in reference to numbers and condition, such as Shawenees, Delawares, Osages, and Pawnees, might each be allowed three. This ratio would bring fifty delegates into council. If the Chippewas of Saginaw, and some of the New York Indians shall have arrived, which will probably be the case, four more would be added, making the number fifty-four. The Miamies, Wyandots, and other tribes expected soon to locate in this country, should also be represented. It is, therefore, respectfully recommended to limit the representation, as above, to not more than *five*, nor less than *two* from each tribe.

Sec. 7. From lines 13 and 14, strike out the following sentence—"to settle questions of boundary."

The umpirage of the settlement of boundaries should remain with the Government of the United States, otherwise the peace of the Indian territory will be greatly endangered.

Sec. 7. From lines 14 and 15, also, strike out the following: to arrest and punish Indians who may commit offences within the limits of one tribe, and flee to another."

This provision, as it now stands, makes the council a court of justice. It is expected that the character of the council will be *legislative* and not *judicative*. It will be the province of the council to enact laws for the punishment of crimes, but not to sit as a court of justice to try offenders and execute the laws.

Sec. 7, line 15. After the word "another," make the sentence to read—and generally to enact such laws as the welfare of the confederation shall demand, and adopt such measures as may be necessary to give, &c.

Sec. 7, line 21. Insert the words—laws and: so that it shall read—provided the *laws and* regulations so passed, &c.

Sec. 7, lines 28 and 29. Strike out all from word "States," to words "and provided," and insert—and shall not take effect until approved by him.

By this provision, as it now reads, the laws enacted by the council, if disapproved by the President of the United States, are to *cease to be of any force or effect*. Implying that they *had* been of *force* and *effect*, without the approval of the President, which is not the design of the bill.

Sec. 8, line 2. Strike out the words "arts of confederation," and substitute, in lieu thereof, science of civil government.

Sec. 8. After the word "enacted," on line 6, so amend the clause that it shall read as follows: That such confederated tribes as their general council may elect, in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, a delegate, to reside at the seat of Government, during each session of Congress, who shall be of Indian descent, and an acknowledged member of an Indian tribe, and who shall be entitled to the same compensation as that of a member of Congress, provided that the council may enact laws prescribing the mode of such election, which laws shall be approved by the President of the United States before they take effect.

There is greater danger of jealousy and collision in electing a delegate to Congress, than on any other account. I have already discovered more anxiety among the Indians in reference to this, than to any other thing proposed by the bill. For the sake of that harmony which will be essential to the success of the design, it appears to me that it will be proper for the President to be able to control this matter until the machinery is fairly put in motion.

If the council shall have authority to prescribe the manner of electing the delegate, independent of the approval of the President, it will present strong temptations to the stronger and better informed tribes to oppress the weaker and less informed; while, at the same time, there would be much reason to apprehend unpleasant collisions between the three southern tribes.

Further, if the President may not prescribe the mode of electing without the action of the council, then the first council could not send a delegate for want of the requisite approval of the President; and if the mode of election prescribed by the council should be such as the President could not approve, the confederation would be deprived of a delegation in Congress, and this destitution might be prolonged from year to year, greatly to the detriment of the Territory.

In point of civilization, the Cherokees are in advance of all others, but the Creeks and Choctaws each outnumber them. As a conciliatory measure, I would respectfully recommend that for the three Congresses next succeeding the formation of the council, the delegate should be taken from these tribes, and that by lot, (the manner of conducting which to be prescribed by the President) it should be decided which tribe should furnish the first delegates, and which the second, unless these three tribes should agree among themselves upon some other mode.

After the expiration of the five or six years, as the case might be, during which time the delegate had been sent from these three tribes, the policy might become impartial.

Section 9. Strike out the whole clause beginning with "and if any," on the tenth line. This clause makes it the duty of the superintendent, on the complaint of a tribe that any person in the service of the United States, or employed under treaty stipulations, or travelling through the Indian district, has committed an offence against the laws of such tribe, forthwith to remove the person complained of from the limits of such tribe; and this is to be done upon the bare assertion of the tribe that the person is an offender, without inquiry into the truth or falsity of the charge. Moreover, if the man be an offender, he should be removed, whether a tribe complained of him or not. Strike out the whole clause, and then all such persons will be left subject to the effect of laws of Congress regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes.

Section 12. Strike out the whole of this section.

It is not the design of the bill to *make laws* for the confederation, but to place it in a situation to make laws for itself. It will be appropriate for the council to enact laws applicable to the subjects to which this section refers; but the passage of it by Congress would be the performing of a work which they had made it the duty of the confederation to do.

* * * * * * * *

Your instructions to me of April 22d, required me to report a reservation not exceeding ten miles square, suitable for the seat of government of the territory, and that upon the suitableness of a location I obtain the views of Major Dougherty and Captain Armstrong.

For the above purpose I would respectfully recommend a tract commencing where the southern boundary of the lands of the Peorias and the Kaskaskias crosses the Osage river; thence along the line of Peoria and Kaskaskia lands east to their southeast corner; then south on the western line of the Weas and Piankeshaws, three and a half miles, to their southwest corner; thence south three and a half miles; thence west along

the northern boundary of the Potawatomies seven miles; thence north to the Osage river, and up the same about two miles to the beginning.

This tract is nearly four square, and contains about two sections more than would be equal to seven miles square. The Osage river and Potawatomie creek run through it. In point of soil, timber, water, and stone, it is surpassed in value by no place of equal dimensions in this country. Its eastern boundary is sixteen miles and fifty-four chains west of the State of Missouri.

In obedience to your instructions, I wrote Captain Armstrong on the 16th of June, requesting his views, but I have not heard from him. Major Dougherty's views have been obtained, which perfectly coincide with my own, as you will perceive by a copy which I herewith enclose.

This tract will adjoin the lands of the Potawatomies, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankesaws, and Miamies.

I beg indulgence to recommend, should the above location be approved, that a town plat be selected therein and suitably laid out, and that the residue of the reservation be laid out in lots of not more than eighty acres each, in such form as to render the whole the most valuable by a fair division of wood land and prairie, and by a due regard to soil and water.

I would respectfully recommend, further, that immediately after the surveys are made, permission be given to Indians of any tribe to select and occupy each a town lot, or a farm lot; that the application be made to the surveyor or other officer, whose duty it might be made to grant and record settlements, and to prevent a waste of timber upon unoccupied lands.

A desire to locate on this reservation has already been expressed by some so far advanced in civilization that their society in such a community would be in a high degree advantageous to others less civilized. The same laudable spirit of enterprise which prompts our own citizens to seek a residence in or near places of note, and especially seats of government, has already manifested itself among red people in reference to this reservation. I am confident, sir, that by a judicious management, the design of this reservation will prove to be one among the very best conceived by the Government for the improvement of the people of the Indian Territory.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you on the favorable prospect, so far as things in this country are concerned, of the happy accomplishment of the measures proposed by the Government, the agency in the management of which it is your peculiar felicity to exercise. You have been placed at the helm of Indian affairs at an eventful juncture in the voyage. May you escape the sands and rocks upon which the work of Indian reform has heretofore been wrecked. With a fair wind at Washington you may feel assured of a safe landing.

[No. 25.]

LETTER OF MAJ. DOUGHERTY AGENT AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.

In answer to your letter of the 16th instant, in which my opinion is required as to the proper point for the site of the seat of the Government,

contemplated to be established in the Indian country between the Puncah and Red rivers, I will observe, that the tract you mention as having been left by you in selecting Indian lands, seven miles square, on the Osage river, is, as regards water, timber, and soil, equal to any within the contemplated territory; and as nearly all the official business of the superintendent, for at least several years to come, would be confined to the more civilized tribes who reside near and south of the Osage river, I am of opinion that it would be the most suitable location, notwithstanding the distance from it to the northwest limits of the territory would be about 200 miles farther than to the southern limits.

No. 26.

PETITION OF THE SHAWNEES.

We, the undersigned chiefs and headmen of the Shawnees, met in council have heard read and explained to us, by Isaac McCoy, a paper which you had sent by him, and which has been under consideration in Congress, for the benefit of the Indian tribes within this western country, to which, through the same person, we now return our answer, which we request you to lay before Congress.

The substance of the paper, to which we allude, we understand to be as follows, viz:

1st. The country between the Puncah and Red rivers, and southwest of Missouri river, and west of the States of Missouri and Arkansas, to the distance of two or three hundred miles, is to be set apart exclusively for the use of Indians, excepting the amount necessary for military posts, roads, and public highways, and for the residence of such persons as may be allowed to reside in the Indian country by the laws regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes, and that the lands granted to the tribes severally shall be secured to them by patents from the Government of the United States, under such restrictions as shall secure the lands from becoming the property of an adjoining State or Territory, or of either individuals or companies of white persons.

2d. That the superintendent of the Indian district shall call into general council, once a year, or oftener, a prescribed number of chiefs or principal men appointed by their respective tribes, according to directions given them. That in this council the tribes, by their representatives, shall unite for purposes of peace and friendship, and shall make such regulations for the benefit of the confederacy as may, from time to time, appear necessary. The said regulations to be submitted to the consideration of the President of the United States, and not to take effect until approved by him. That all tribes within the district be at liberty to join the confederacy, and that none be required to do it without its consent; and that each tribe may make its own internal regulations, consistently with those of a general nature.

3d. That the confederation shall send an Indian, as its delegate to Washington city, to remain there during each session of Congress, to attend to

such matters as the interests of the confederation, or of the tribes, or individuals severally require, whose pay and emoluments shall be equal to those of a member of Congress.

With all the foregoing propositions we are well pleased, and we earnestly request the Government to carry them into effect as soon as practicable.

No. 27.

STATEMENT showing the amount of requisitions drawn for disbursements in the Indian Department between the 1*st January and the* 30*th September*, 1837, *amount accounted for, and the balance remaining to be accounted for.*

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount drawn.	Amount accouted for.	Bal'nce to be accounted for.
Current expenses, Indian Department, per act June 14, 1836.			
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents	$300 00	$300 00	
Pay of sub-agents	1,681 09	1,681 09	
Pay of interpreters	3,325 00	3,325 00	
Presents	13,000 00	-	$13,000 00
Provisions for Indians	2,520 52	455 61	2,064 91
Repairs of houses	2,804 94	200 00	2,064 94
Contingencies	7,877 65	1,197 65	6,680 00
Blacksmith establishments	1,212 31	1,212 31	
Treaty stipulations, viz:			
Purchase of salt	114 04	114 04	
Purchase of tobacco	474 46	474 46	
Transportation and incidental expenses	9,193 59	8,893 59	300 00
Carrying into effect treaty of Chicago:			
Purchase of goods and provisions	40 00	40 00	
To satisfy individual claims	100 00	100 00	
To pay claims of the nation	640 00	640 00	
To be invested in stocks for education	603 32	603 32	
Commissioner to examine claims	12 27	12 27	
Removal and subsistence of Indians, viz:			
Seminoles	2,683 14	2,683 14	
Creeks	519,584 92	519,584 92	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomies	70,500 00	11,081 94	59,418 06
Winnebagoes	437 50	-	437 50
Cherokees	240 00	240 00	
Ohio Indians	47 19	47 19	
Proceeds of fifty-four sections of land	527 87	527 87	
Carrying into effect certain stipulations in treaties with the Senecas, Shawnees, and Senecas, and Shawnees, in 1831	1,695 62	-	1,695 62
Locating reservations, Creeks	802 81	802 81	
Locating reservations, Choctaws	2,691 50	2,691 50	
Holding treaties with certain Indian tribes	7,956 85	7,956 85	
Education of Indian youth			
Sacs, Foxes, and others	358 50	358 50	
Chippewas, Menomonies, and others	375 00	375 00	
Menomonies	300 00	300 00	
Choctaws	90 62	90 62	
Creeks, east	787 50	787 50	
Cherokees, wset	1,766 50	1,766 50	
Florida Indians	315 00	315 00	
Quapaws	210 00	210 00	
Chickasaws	682 50	682 50	
For carrying into effect treaty with Cherokees, per act July 2, 1836:			
Payment on account of lands ceded	1,213,000 00		
Advance of two years interest	40,157 81	409,376 66	888,363 15
Removal and for spoliations	45,080 00		
Surveying lands	2,595 00	2,595 00	
For carrying into effect treaty with the Ottawas and Chippewas:			
Agricultural implements, cattle, &c.	2,500 00	193 34	2,306 66

STATEMENT No. 27—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Bal'nce to be accounted for.
Fish barrels	$450 00	$225 00	$225 00
Payment of just debts	75,460 00	6,048 67	69,411 33
Pay of additional smith	70 66	70 66	
Pay of interpreters	88 33	88 33	
Pay of mechanics	176 66	176 66	
Payment of improvements	1,750 00	1,750 00	
Payment to Eliza Cook	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Payment to Luther Rice	800 00	800 00	
To carry into effect treaty with the Chickasaws, April 20, 1836	772,125 76	671,295 16	100,830 60
For fulfilling treaties with the following Indians, per acts of appropriations of March 3, 1837, viz:			
Christian Indians:			
Annuity	400 00	133 33	266 67
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomies, viz:			
Annuities	33,100 00	-	33,100 00
Blacksmiths, iron and steel	580 00	-	580 00
Salt	250 00	-	250 00
Subsistence	20,000 00	-	20,000 00
Chippewas, viz:			
Annuities	2,800 00	-	2,800 00
Blacksmiths, farming utensils, cattle and hired persons	1,940 00	1,007 38	932 62
Education	500 00	-	500 00
Deputation to visit country west	2,000 00	2,000 00	-
Chippewas, Menomonies, Winnebagoes and York Indians:			
Education	750 00	-	750 00
Choctaws, viz:			
Annuties and gratuity	32,685 00	-	32,685 00
Education	8,798 50	1,333 33	7,465 17
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel	1,920 00	-	1,920 00
Expenses locating and selling lands, investigating titles, &c.	2,005 00	-	2,005 00
Chickasaws, viz:			
Annuity	250 00	-	250 00
Education	1,365 00	-	1,365 00
Creeks, viz:			
Annuities	36,900 00	-	36,900 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel	2,320 00	-	2,320 00
Wheelwright and wagon-maker	600 00	-	600 00
Agricultural implements	2,000 000	2,000 00	
Education	2,163 50	-	2,163 50
Removal west of five thousand Creeks; Subsistence for one year after their arrival at their new homes; Subsistence of families of warriors in Florida	361,403 11	168,538 30	192,864 81
Purchase of articles, incidental expenses, &c. per treaty stipulations	4,248 12	-	4,248 12
Expenses growing out of sales of reservations	9,335 21	-	9,335 21
Cherokees, viz:			
Education	1,403 50	-	1,403 50
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel	3,060 00	-	3,060 00
Wagon-maker and wheelwright	600 00	-	600 00
Payment to Charles Rogers for distillery destroyed, &c.	1,692 00	-	1,692 00
Caddoes, viz:			
Annuity	10,000 00	-	10,000 00

STATEMENT No. 27—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATIONS.	Amount drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Bal'nce to be accounted for.
Delawares, viz:			
Annuities	$9,200 00	-	$9,200 00
Salt	100 00	$100 00	
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel	580 00	220 00	360 00
Miller	250 00	-	250 00
Menomonees, viz:			
Annuities	26,000 00	13,302 00	12,698 00
Provisions	3,000 00	2,997 00	3 00
Tobacco	300 00	300 00	
Salt	150 00	150 00	
Farming utensils, implements of agriculture	500 00	500 00	
Debts	99,710 00	99,710 00	
Provisions and allowance to half breeds	80,000 00	67,620 00	12,380 00
Compensation to commissioner, and incidental expenses relative to division of prosions and allowance	5,000 00	-	5,000 00
Amount invested in stocks for their benefit	75,460 00	-	75,460 00
Foxes, viz:			
Annuity	3,000 00	-	3,000 00
Expenses attending the visit to Washington of two Fox chiefs, &c.	1,500 00	-	1,500 00
Florida Indians, viz:			
Annuities	7,610 00	-	7,610 00
Blacksmiths' establishments	500 00	-	500 00
Education	630 00	-	630 00
Removal and subsistence	110,000 00	6,614 54	103,385 46
Iowas, viz:			
Annuity	2,500 00	-	2,500 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel	1,040 00	60 00	980 00
Agricultural implements	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Presents	3,750 00	3,750 00	
Assisting in their removal	500 00	500 00	
Expenses of two Iowa chiefs visit to Washington	700 00	-	700 00
Kanzas, viz:			
Annuity	3,500 00	-	3,500 00
Blacksmith and assistant, iron and steel	580 00	77 30	502 70
Agricultural assistance	1,600 00	-	1,600 00
Kickapoos, viz:			
Annuity	5,000 00	-	5,000 00
Blacksmiths' establishments	500 00	144 52	355 48
Education	250 00	-	250 00
Kaskaskias and Peorias, viz:			
Annuity	3,000 00	-	3,000 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws:			
Blacksmith and assistant, iron and steel	580 00	218 14	361 86
Miamies, viz:			
Annuities	25,000 00	-	25,000 00
Blacksmith and assistant, iron, steel, and tobacco	1,350 00	-	1,350 00
Miller	300 00	-	300 00
Salt	320 00	-	320 00
Laborers, pay for eight	240 00	-	240 00
Education	508 50	-	508 50
Miamies and Eel Rivers, viz:			
Annuities	1,100 00	-	1,100 00
Ottawas and Chippewas, viz:			
Annuities	42,150 00	15,613 32	26,536 68
Physician, medicines, and vaccine matter	300 00	199 57	100 43
Provisions	2,000 00	2,000 00	

STATEMENT No. 27—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount drawn.	Amount accounted for.	Bal'nce to be accounted for.
Tobacco	$825 00	$825 00	
Salt	250 00	250 00	
Fish barrels	450 00	450 00	
Blacksmiths and assistants, gunsmith, iron and steel	1,520 00	1,353 80	$166 20
Farmers and assistants	800 00	496 12	303 88
Mechanics	600 00	600 00	
Omahas, viz:			
Annuities	2,500 00	–	2,500 00
Blacksmith and assistant, iron and steel	580 00	395 00	185 00
Agricultural implements	500 00	42 00	458 00
Presents	1,270 00	1,270 00	
Otoes and Missourias, viz:			
Annuities	2,500 00	–	2,500 00
Blacksmith and assistant, iron and steel	580 00	266 71	313 29
Agricultural implements	500 00	155 00	345 00
Education	250 00	250 00	
Farmers	600 00	446 66	153 34
Presents	2,250 00	1,250 00	1,000 00
Corn	750 00	–	750 00
Osages, viz:			
Annuities	8,500 00	8,500 00	
Blacksmith and assistant, iron and steel	580 00	360 00	220 00
Agricultural assistance	1,600 00	1,600 00	
Ottawas, viz:			
Annnities	4,300 00	1,700 00	2,600 00
Removal and subsistence	12,135 80	10,400 00	1,735 80
Potawatomies, viz:			
Annuities	14,100 00	–	14,100 00
Salt	460 00	–	460 00
Education	3,455 50	–	3,455 50
Blacksmith and asssistants, iron and steel	1,160 00	–	1,160 00
Tobacco, iron, and steel	400 00	–	400 00
Miller	300 00	–	300 00
Laborers	180 00	–	180 00
Removal west	25,476 70	24,467 71	1,008 99
Subsistence for one year, &c. on account	500 00	–	500 00
Selecting, surveying, and laying out country to the southwest, and incidental expenses	1,000 00	–	1,000 00
Expenses of making treaty	2,543 00		2,543 00
Compensation to Qua-qui-tah, for lands conceded	4,000 00	–	4,000 00
Potawatomies of Huron, viz			
Annuity	400 00	–	400 00
Compensation to a commissioner to examine claims, &c. incidental expenses	2,000 00	–	2,000 00
Expenses of making treaties and incidental expenses	953 16	–	953 16
Potawatomies of the Wabash, viz:			
Annuity	19,999 94	–	19,909 94
Potawatomies of the Prairie, viz:			
Annuities	16,000 00	–	16,000 00
Patawatomies of Indiana, viz:			
Annuity	15,000 00	–	15,000 00
Piankeshaws, viz:			
Annuity	800 00	–	800 00
Agricultural implements	500 00	–	500 00
Pawnees, viz:			
Annuity	4,600 00	–	4,600 00
Agricultural implements	2,000 00	84 00	1,916 00

STATEMENT No. 27—Continued.

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amount drawn.	Amount accounted for,	Bal'nce to be accounted for.
Education - - - - - -	$500 00	–	$500 00
Blacksmith's establishment - -	1,000 00	$180 00	820 00
Farmers - - - - - -	1,200 00	–	1,200 00
Quapaws, viz:			
Annuity - - - - - -	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Education - - - - - -	597 00	–	597 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel -	580 00	–	580 00
Farmer - - - - - -	300 00	–	300 00
Six Nations, viz:			
Annuity - - - - - -	4,500 00	589 00	3,911 00
Expenses of Stockbridge chief - -	300 00	–	300 00
Expenses of deputation to the west -	6,819 33	–	6,819 33
Senecas of New York, viz:			
Annuity - - - - - -	6,000 00	–	6,000 00
Sioux of Mississippi, viz:			
Annuity - - - - - -	2,000 00	2,000 00	
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel -	640 00	540 00	100 00
Agricultural implements - - -	700 00	178 00	522 00
Presents - - - - - -	950 00	950 00	
Expenses of holding treaties to extinguish title to land east of Mississippi - -	5,000 00	–	5,000 00
Yancton and Santies, viz:			
Agricultural implements - - -	400 00	156 50	243 50
Annuity - - - - - -	3,000 00	–	3,000 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel -	580 00	580 00	
Presents - - - - - -	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Sacs of Missouri, viz:			
Annuity - - - - - -	500 00	–	500 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel -	580 00	180 00	400 00
Agricultural implements - - -	200 00	42 00	158 00
Presents - - - - - -	3,750 00	3,750 00	
Sacs, viz:			
Annuity - - - - - -	3,000 00	1,500 00	1,500 00
Assisting in their removal - - -	400 00	–	400 00
Presents - - - - - -	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Sacs and Foxes, viz:			
Annuities - - - - - -	51,000 00	25,500 00	25,500 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron steel -	1,160 00	950 00	210 00
Agricultural implements - - -	60 00	–	60 00
Salt - - - - - - -	200 00	137 11	62 89
Tobacco - - - - - -	780 00	512 16	267 84
Widow and children of F. St. Vrain -	1,000 00	–	1,000 00
Payment of debts - - - -	3,500 00	–	3,500 00
Purchase of horses - - - -	9,341 00	–	9,341 00
Expenses attending delivery of horses -	1,000 00	–	1,000 00
Provision for half-breeds - - -	7,000 00	7,000 00	
Children of John Connolly - - -	200 00	200 00	
Expenses attending the ascertaining the Iowas' interest in land ceded - -	1,000 00	–	1,000 00
Agricultural assistance, &c. - -	740 00	–	740 00
Foxes, viz:			
Annuity - - - - - -	3,000 00	–	3,000 00
Expenses attending the visit of two Fox chiefs to Washington - - -	1,500 00	–	1,500 00
Shawnees, viz:			
Annuities - - - - - -	5,500 00	1,000 00	4,500 00
Salt - - - - - - -	60 00	–	60 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel, use of blacksmith shop and tools, &c. -	1,120 00	217 08	902 92
Sacs, Foxes, and Iowas, viz:			
Education - - - - - -	2,287 00		2,287 00

STATEMENT No. 27—Continued

HEADS OF APPROPRIATION.	Amonut drawn.	Amount accounted for.	bal'nce to be accounted. for.
Shawnees and Senecas of Lewistown, viz:			
Blacksmith and assistant, iron, and steel	$580 00	-	$580 00
Senecas of Lewistown, viz:			
Annuities	1,500 00	$1,000 00	500 00
Blacksmith and assistants, use of shop and tools, iron, and steel	640 00	-	640 00
Miller	300 00	300 00	
Weas, viz:			
Annuity	3,000 00	-	3,000 00
Wyandots, viz:		-	
Annuities	5,900 00	-	5,900 00
Blacksmiths and assistants, iron, and steel	580 00		580 00
Expenses of holding treaty	200 00	-	200 00
Wyandots, Munsees, and Delawares, viz:			
Annuities	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Winnebagoes, viz:			
Annuities	28,000 00	7,000 00	21,000 00
Salt	250 00	173 33	76 67
Tobacco	450 00	450 00	
Blacksmith and assistants, iron, and steel	1,740 00	389 13	1,350 87
Laborers and oxen	365 00	-	365 00
Education	1,500 00	1,500 00	
Agriculturists, oxen, farming implements	2,500 00	342 76	2,157 24
Physicians	200 00	100 00	100 00
Locating reservations and incidental expenses	200 00	-	200 00
Current expenses of Indian Department, viz:			
Superintendents and agents	9,188 20	8,625 00	563 20
Sub-agents	4,038 41	1,813 75	2,224 66
Interpreters	5,400 00	4,342 54	1,057 46
Clerks	900 00	-	900 00
Presents to Indians	3,800 00	902 62	2,897 38
Provisions for Indians	6,075 00	458 12	5,616 88
Buildings at agencies	3,700 00	-	3,700 00
Contingencies	2,592 50	2,592 52	
Miscellaneous objects, viz:			
Holding treaties with various tribes	17,000 00	-	17,000 00
Depredations by Seminoles and Creeks on property United States citizens	750 00	-	750 00
Payment to A. S. Hughes & J. L. Bean, &c.	1,600 00	-	1,600 00
Subscripton to History of Indian Tribes	3,000 00	-	3,000 00
Transportation and incidental expenses	21,324 82	11,930 67	9,394 15
Civilization of Indians	5,640 00	5,640 00	
Total	$4,309,663 23	$2,205,943 66	2,103,719 57

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount drawn		$4,309,663 23
Amount accounted for	$2,205,943 66	
Balance to be accounted for	2,103,719 57	
		4,309,663 23

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 1, 1837.

No. 28.

STATEMENT showing the number of Indians now east of the Mississippi; of those that have emigrated from the east to the west of that river; and of those within striking distance of the western frontier. Also the estimated number of warriors they may, collectively, be able to bring into the field.

I. NAME AND NUMBER OF THE TRIBES NOW EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

1*st*. *Under treaty stipulations to remove west of the Mississipi.*		
Winnebagoes - - - - - -	4,500	
Ottawas of Ohio - - - - -	100	
Potawatomies of Indiana - - -	2,950	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomies -	1,500	
Cherokees - - - - - -	14,000	
Creeks - - - - - - -	1,000	
Chickasaws - - - - - -	1,000	
Seminoles - - - - - -	5,000	
Appalachicolas - - - - - -	400	
Ottawas and Chippewas in the Peninsula of Michigan - - - - - -	6,500	
		36,950
2*d*. *Not under treaty stipulations to remove.*		
New York Indians - - - - -	4,176	
Wyandots - - - - - -	575	
Miamies - - - - - -	1,100	
Menomonies - - - - - -	4,000	
Ottawas and Chippewas of the lakes - -	2,564	
		12,415
		49,365

STATEMENT No. 28—Continued.

II. NUMBER OF INDIANS WHO HAVE EMIGRATED FROM THE EAST TO THE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Chickasaws	549	
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomies	2,191	
Choctaws	15,000	
Quapaws	476	
Creeks	20,437	
Seminoles	407	
Appalachicolas	265	
Cherokees	7,911	
Kickapoos	588	
Delawares	826	
Shawnees	1,272	
Ottowas	374	
Weas	222	
Piankeshaws	162	
Peorias and Kaskaskias	132	
Potawatomies of Indiana	53	
Senecas	251	
Senecas and Shawnees	211	
		51,327

III. NUMBER OF THE INDIGENOUS TRIBES WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

Sioux	21,600	
Iowas	1,500	
Sacs	4,800	
Foxes	1,600	
Sacs of the Missouri	500	
Osages	5,120	
Kanzas	1,606	
Omahas	1,600	
Ottoes and Missourias	1,000	
Pawnees	12,500	
Camanches	19,200	
Kioways	1,800	
Mandans	3,200	
Quapaws	450	
Minatarees	2,000	
Pagans	30,000	
Assinaboins	15,000	
Appachees	20,280	
Crees	3,000	

STATEMENT No. 28—Continued.

Arrapahas - - - - - -	3,000	
Gros Ventres - - - - -	16,800	
Eutaws - - - - -	19,200	
Crows - - - - - -	7,200	
Poncas - - - - -	900	
Arickarees - - - - -	2,750	
Cheyennes - - - - -	3,200	
Blackfeet - - - - -	30,000	
Caddoes - - - - -	2,000	
		231,806

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians now east of the Mississippi - -	49,365
Number of Indians who have emigrated from east to west side	51,327
Number of indigenous tribes - - - - -	231,806
Aggregate -	332,498

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WARRIORS.

Whole number of Indians - - - - - -	332,498
Assuming that every fifth one may be considered a warrior, (and this is believed to be a reasonable supposition,) the number of warriors will be - - - - -	66,499

Office Indian Affairs,
December 1, 1837.

No. 29.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of lands ceded by the Indian tribes to the United States, and the amount stipulated to be paid to them therefor, since the 4th of March, 1829.

	Names of tribes.	Date of treaty.	Quantity of land ceded to United States.	Quantity of land assigned to Indians as part of the consideration.	Amount paid to Indians in land, money, &c.
1	Winnebagoes	Aug. 1, 1829	2,530,000	–	749,800
2	Chippewas, Ottawas & Potawatomies	July 20, 1829	4,160,000	–	390,601
3	Delawares	Aug. 3, 1829	5,760	–	3,000
4	Sacs, Foxs, Sioux, and others,	July 15, 1830	16,256,000	–	317,732
5	Choctaws	Sept. 27, 1830	7,796,000	15,000,000	22,928,529
6	Senecas	Feb. 28, 1831	40,000	67,000	163,400
7	Creeks	Mar. 24, 1832	5,128,000	9,000,000	15,809,080
8	Senecas and Shawnees	July 20, 1831	39,680	60,000	111,600
9	Shawnees	Aug. 8, 1831	92,800	100,000	162,500
10	Ottawas	Aug. 30, 1831	49,917	34,000	47,500
11	Wyandots	Jan. 19, 1832	16,000	–	24,400
12	Menominees	Feb. 8, 1831	3,000,000	–	285,687
13	Potawatomies of the Prairies	Oct. 20, 1832	1,536,000	–	460,346
14	Potawatomies of the Wabash	Oct. 26, 1832	2,626,560	–	658,412
15	Potawatomies of Indiana	Oct. 27, 1832	737,000	–	406,121
16	Shawnees and Delawares	Oct. 26, 1832	199,680	–	50,950
17	Kaskaskias and Peorias	Oct. 27, 1832	1,920	96,000	155,780
18	Kickapoos	Oct. 24, 1832	2,048,000	768,000	1,132,100
19	Appalachicolas	Oct. 11, 1832	5,120	–	13,000
20	Piankeshaws and Weas	Oct. 29, 1832	160,000	160,000	214,062
21	Wienebagoes	Sept. 15, 1832	2,816,000	2,000,000	2,945,482
22	Sacs and Foxes	Sept. 21, 1832	5,760,000	–	736,924
23	Chickasaws	Oct. 20, 1832	6,422,400	– (*a*)	3,000,000
24	Same	May 24, 1834	–	– (*b*)	46,000
25	Ottawas	Feb. 18, 1833	32,000	–	32,640
26	Cherokees, west	Feb. 14, 1833	–	–	(*c*) 109,400
27	Creeks, west	Feb. 14, 1833	–	–	(*d*) 59,036
28	Seminoles	May 9, 1832	4,032,640	–	295,500
29	Quapaws	May 13, 1833	96,000	96,000	254,076
30	Ottoes and Missourias	Sept. 21, 1833	–	–	(*e*) 40,150
31	Pawnees	Oct. 9, 1833	–	–	(*f*) 112,220
32	Chippewas, Ottawas, & Potawaomies	Sept. 26, 1833	5,104,960	5,000,000	7,624,289
33	Potawatomies	Dec. 16, 1834	1,280	–	1,600
34	Band of Potawatomies	Dec. 17, 1834	2,560	–	2,560
35	Same	July 31, 1835	1,280	–	800
36	Same	Dec. 10, 1834	3,840	–	2,400
37	Caddoes	July 1, 1835	1,000,000	–	86,800
38	Cherokees	Dec. 29, 1835	7,882,240	–	5,677,212
39	Chippewas of Swan cr'k & Black river	May 9, 1836	8,320	–	(*g*)
40	Wyandots	Apr. 23, 1836	39,200	–	(*h*)
41	Four bands Potawatomies	Apr. 22, 1836	6,400	–	6,559
42	Two bands Pottawatomies	Apr. 22, 1836	1,920	–	2,079
43	Same	Apr. 11, 1836	23,040	–	23,040
44	Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	13,734,000	–	2,309,451
45	Band of Potawatomies	Mar. 26, 1836	2,560	–	2,719
46	Same	Mar. 29, 1836	2,560	–	2,719
			93,401,637	32,381,000	67,458,318

(*a*) Estimated nett proceeds, the whole amount of which they will receive. (*b*) Annuity.
(*c*) For adjustment of boundaries. (*d*) Same.
(*e*) Boundaries not defined in such manner as will admit of the area of the cession being ascertained. (*f*) Same
(*g*) Nett proceeds to be paid to the Indians. No estimate of amount can now be made. (*h*) Same.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *December* 1, 1837.

C. A. HARRIS, *Commissioner*

No. 30.

STATEMENT shwing the quantity of lands ceded by the Indian tribes to the United States, and the amount stipulated to be paid to them therefor, since 9th May, 1836, in treaties that have lcen ratified.

Names of tribes.	Date of treaty.	Quantity of land ceded to the United States.	Amount stipulated to be paid.	Remarks.
		Acres.	*Dols. cts.*	
Three bands of Potawatomies - - -	Aug. 5, 1836	14,080	14,080	
Menominees - -	Sept. 3, 1836	4,184,320	620,110	
Sioux - - -	Sept. 10, 1836	-	211,750	By these treaties no land was ceded, but the right to hunt on the tract between the Missouri river and the line of the State of Missouri.
Iowas, and Sacs and Foxes	Sept. 17, 1836			
Sacs and Foxes - -	Sept. 27, 1836			
Ottoes, Missourias, &c. -	Oct. 15, 1836			
Sioux - - -	Nov. 30, 1836			
Three bands of Potawatomies - - -	Sept. 20, 1836	6,400	8,000	
Mosack and his band (Potawatomies) - -	Sept. 22, 1836	2,560	3,200	
Potawatomies of the Wabash - - -	Sept. 23, 1836	26,880	33,600	
Sacs and Foxes - -	Sept. 28, 1836	256,000	195,998	
Miamies - - -	Oct. 23, 1834	208,000	208,000	Ratified Oct. 12, 1837.
Potawatomies of Indiana	Feb. 11, 1837	-	-	Provision made for giving them a country beyond the Missouri, and removing them thereto, in addition to the stipulations in the previous treaties in which they ceded their lnnds. The quantity to be assigned for them has not yet been determined.
		4,698,240	1,294,738	

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *December* 1, 1837

No. 31.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of land ceded by Indian tribes, and the amount stipulated to be paid therefor, in treaties made since the 9th of May, 1836, that will be submitted to the President and Senate the present session.

Names of tribes.	Date of treaty.	Quantity of land ceded to the United States.	Amount stipulated to be paid.	Remarks.
		Acres.	*Dalls. cts.*	
Chippewas - -	July 29, 1837	7,000,000	870,000	
Sioux - - -	Sept. 29, 1837	5,000,000	1,000,000	
Sacs and foxes - -	Oct. 21, 1837	1,250,000	377,000	
Winnebagoes - -	Nov. 1, 1837	5,000,000	1,500,000	
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837.	-	60,000	By this treaty these tribes ceded no lands, but all their right and interest in the country between the Missouri and Missisppi rivers, and all interest or claim they might have in treaties heretofore made with the confederated Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.
		18,250,000	3,807 000	

RECAPITULATION of the three preceding tables.

Number of acres ceded to the United States - - - - - -	116,349,877
Number of acres assigned to Indians west of the Mississippi river - -	32,381,000
Amonnt stipulated to be paid in land, money, &c., &c. - - - - -	$72,560,056

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, *December* 1, 1837.

No. 32.

STATEMENT exhibiting the names of the tribes south and west of the Missouri, and between the Puncah and Red rivers; the quantity of land held by each; the population of each; and the number of acres for each individual, and the tenure by which the land is held by them, respectively.

Names of tribes.	Whole number of acres.	Population.	Number of acr's to each individual.	Tenure.	Remarks.
Choctaws - - - -	15,000,000	15,000	1,000	Guaranty	Treaty of September 27, 1830.
Creeks and Seminoles - - -	13,140,000	21,000	626	Guaranty	Treaties of January 24, 1826, March 24, 1832, and February 14, 1833. Seminoles, May 9, 1832, and March 28, 1833.
Cherokees - - - - -	13,800,000	22,000	627	Guaranty	Treaties of May 6, 1828, February 14, 1833, and December 29, 1835.
Senecas and Shawnees - - -	100,000	211	474	Guaranty	Treaty of July 20, 1831.
Quapaws - - - - -	96,000	476	201	Guaranty	Treaty of May 13, 1833.
Weas, Piankeshaws, Peorias, and Kaskaskias - - - -	259,840	516	503	Guaranty	Treaties of 27th and 29th of October, 1832.
Ottawas - - - - -	34,000	200	173	Guaranty	Treaty of August 30, 1831.
Shawnees - - - - -	100,000	1,272 (both)	1,336 (both)	Guaranty	Treaty of August 8, 1831.
Shawnees - - - - -	1,600,000			A gift	Treaty of November 7, 1825.
Delawares - - - - -	2,208,000	826	2,661	Guaranty	Treaties of October 3, 1818, and September 24, 1829.
Kickapoos - - - - -	768,000	588	1,307	Guaranty	Treaty of October 24, 1832.
Senecas - - - - -	67,000	251	267	Guaranty	Treaty of February 28, 1831.
Osages - - - - -	7,564,800	5,120	1,466	Indian title	Treaty of June 2, 1825.
Kanzas - - - - -	2,510,080	1,471	1,706	Indian title	Treaty of June 3, 1825.
Otoes and Missourias - - -	1,536,000	1,600	960	Indian title	Treaty of September 21, 1833.
Omahas - - - - -	4,990,720	1,400	3,564	Indian title	Treaty of October 6, 1825.
Pawnees - - - - -	16,000,000	10,000	1,600	Indian title	Treaty of October 9, 1833.
Iowas, Sacs, and Foxes - -	256,000	2,500	120	Guaranty	Treaty of September 17, 1836.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *December* 1, 1837.

[No. 33.]

TWO ACTS IN RELATION TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

An act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana, or the Territory of Arkansas; and, also, that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and not within any State to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purposes of this act, be taken and deemed to be the Indian country.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no person shall be permitted to trade with any of the Indians, (in the Indian country,) without a license therefor, from a superintendent of Indian affairs, or Indian agent, or sub-agent, which license shall be issued for a term not exceeding two years for the tribes east of the Mississippi, and not exceeding three years for the tribes west of that river. And the person applying for such license shall give bond in a penal sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the person issuing the same, conditioned that such person will faithfully observe all the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect violate the same. And the superintendent of the district shall have power to revoke and cancel the same, whenever the person licensed shall, in his opinion, have transgressed any of the laws or regulations provided for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or that it would be improper to permit him to remain in the Indian country. And no trade with the said tribes shall be carried on within their boundary, except at certain suitable and convenient places, to be designated from time to time by the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, and to be inserted in the license, And it shall be the duty of the persons granting or revoking such licenses forthwith to report the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his approval or disapproval.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any superintendent or agent may refuse an application for a license to trade, if he is satisfied that the applicant is a person of bad character, or that it would be improper to permit him to reside in the Indian country; or if a license, previously granted to such applicant, has been revoked, or a forfeiture of his bond decreed. But an appeal may be had from the agent or the superintendent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the President of the United States shall be authorized, whenever in his opinion the public interest may require the same, to prohibit the introduction of goods, or of any particular article, into the country belonging to any Indian tribe, and to direct all licenses to trade with such tribe to be revoked, and all applications therefore to be rejected; and no trader to any other tribe shall, so long as such prohibition may continue, trade with any Indians of or for the tribe against which such prohibition is issued.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any person, other than an Indian, who shall attempt to reside in the Indian country as a trader, or to

introduce goods, or to trade therein without such license, shall forfeit all merchandise offered for sale to the Indians or found in his possession, and shall moreover forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That no license to trade with the Indians shall be granted to any persons except citizens of the United States: *Provided,* That the President shall be authorized to allow the employment of foreign boatmen and interpreters, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That if a foreigner shall go into the Indian country without a passport from the War Department, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent of Indian Affairs, or from the officer of the United States commanding the nearest military post on the frontiers, or shall remain intentionally therein after the expiration of such passport, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars; and such passport shall express the object of such person, the time he is allowed to remain, and the route he is to travel.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person, other than an Indian, shall, within the Indian country, purchase or receive of any Indian, in the way of barter, trade, or pledge, a gun, trap, or other article commonly used in hunting, any instrument of husbandry or cooking utensils, of the kind commonly obtained by the Indians in their intercourse with the white people, or any other article of clothing, except skins or furs, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person other than an Indian, shall, within the limits of any tribe with whom the United States shall have existing treaties, hunt, or trap, or take and destroy, any peltries or game, except for subsistence in the Indian country, such person shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, and forfeit all the traps, guns, and ammunition in his possession, used or procured to be used for that purpose, and peltries so taken.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall drive, or otherwise convey, any stock of horses, mules, or cattle, to range or feed on any land belonging to any Indian, or Indian tribe, without the consent of such tribe, such person shall forfeit the sum of one dollar for each animal of such stock.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendent of Indian affairs, and Indian agents, and sub-agents, shall have authority to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law; and the President of the United States is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, secured, or granted, by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, or shall survey or shall attempt to survey such lands, or designate any of the boundaries by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for the President of the United States to take such measures and to employ such military force as he may judge necessary, to remove from the lands as aforesaid any such person as aforesaid.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That no purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto, from any Indian nation or tribe of Indians, shall be of any validity in law or equity,

unless the same be made by treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the constitution. And if any person, not employed under the authority of the United States, shall attempt to negotiate such treaty or convention, directly or indirectly, to treat with any such nation or tribe of Indians for the title or purchase of any lands by them held or claimed, such person shall forfeit and pay one thousand dollars: *Provided, nevertheless,* That it shall be lawful for the agent or agents of any State who may be present at any treaty held with Indians under the authority of the United States, in the presence and with the approbation of the commissioner or commissioners of the United States appointed to hold the same, to propose to and adjust with the Indians, the compensation to be made for their claim to lands within such State, which shall be extinguished by treaty.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen or other person, residing within the United States or the territory thereof, shall send any talk, speech, message, or letter to any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, with an intent to produce a contravention or infraction of any treaty or other law of the United States, or to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the United States, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen, or other person, shall carry or deliver any such talk, message, speech, or letter, to or from any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, from or to any person or persons whatsoever, residing within the United States, or from or to any subject, citizen, or agent of any foreign power or State, knowing the contents thereof, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted,* That if any citizen, or other person, residing or living among the Indians, or elsewhere within the territory of the United States, shall carry on a correspondence, by letter or otherwise, with any foreign nation or power, with an intent to induce such foreign nation or power to excite any Indian nation, tribe, chief, or individual, to war against the United States, or to the violation of any existing treaty: or in case any citizen or other person shall alienate, or attempt to alienate, the confidence of any Indian or Indians from the Government of the United States, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars.

SEC, 16. *And be it further enacted,* That where, in the commission, by a white person, of any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, within the Indian country, the property of any friendly Indian is taken, injured, or destroyed, and a conviction is had for such crime, offence, or misdemeanor, the person so convicted shall be sentenced to pay to such friendly Indian to whom the property may belong, or whose person may be injured, a sum equal to twice the just value of the property so taken, injured, or destroyed. And if such offender shall be unable to pay a sum at least equal to the just value or amount, whatever such payment shall fall short of the same shall be paid out of the Treasury of the United States: *Provided,* That no such Indian shall be entitled to any payment, out of the Treasury of the United States, for any such property, if he, or any of the nation to which he belongs, shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by any force or violence: *And provided, also,* That if such offender cannot be apprehended and brought to trial, the amount of such property shall be paid out of the Treasury as aforesaid.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That if any Indian or Indians belonging to any tribe in amity with the United States, shall, within the Indian country, take or destroy the property of any person lawfully within

such country, or shall pass from the Indian country into any State or Territory inhabited by citizens of the United States, and there take, steal, or destroy, any horse, horses, or other property belonging to any citizen, or inhabitant of the United States, such citizen or inhabitant, his representative, attorney, or agent, may make application to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, who, upon being furnished with the necessary documents and proofs, shall, under the direction of the President, make application to the nation or tribe to which said Indian or Indians shall belong, for satisfaction, and if such nation or tribe shall neglect or refuse to make satisfaction in a reasonable time, not exceeding twelve months, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to make return of his doings to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury; and, in the mean time, in respect to the property so taken, stolen, or destroyed, the United States guarantee to the party so injured, an eventual indemnification: *Provided*, That if such injured party, his representative, attorney, or agent, shall, in any way, violate any of the provisions of this act, by seeking or attempting to obtain private satisfaction or revenge, he shall forfeit all claim upon the United States for such indemnification: *And provided, also*, That unless such claim shall be presented within three years after the commission of the injury, the same shall be barred. And if the nation or tribe to which such Indian may belong receive an annuity from the United States, such claim shall, at the next payment of the annuity, be deducted therefrom, and paid to the party injured; and if no annuity is payable to such nation or tribe, then the amount of the claim shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the legal apprehension and punishment of any Indians having so offended.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, within their respective districts, be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to take depositions of witnesses touching any depredations within the purview of the two preceding sections of this act, and to administer an oath to the deponent.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendents, agents, and sub-agents, to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offence, or misdemeanor, and all other persons who may have committed crimes or offences within any State or Territory, and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the same of the chiefs of the proper tribe, or by such other means as the President may authorize; and the President may direct the military force of the United States to be employed in the apprehension of such Indians, and also, in preventing or terminating hostilities between any of the Indian tribes.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall sell, exchange, or give, barter or dispose of any spirituous liquor or wine to an Indian, (in the Indian country,) such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if any person shall introduce, or attempt to introduce, any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States and troops of the service, under the directions of the War Department, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and if any superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, sub-agent, or commanding

officer of a military post, has reason to suspect, or is informed, that any white person or Indian is about to introduce, or has introduced any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, in violation of the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such superintendent, Indian agent, or sub-agent, or military officer, agreeably to such regulations, as may be established by the President of the United States, to cause the boats, stores, packages, and places of deposite of such person to be searched, and if any such spirituous liquor or wine is found, the goods, boats, packages, and peltries of such persons shall be seized and delivered to the proper officer, and shall be proceeded against, by libel, in the proper court, and forfeited, one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States; and if such person is a trader, his license shall be rovoked, and his bond put in suit. And it shall, moreover, be lawful for any person in the service of the United States, or for any Indian, to take and destroy any ardent spirits or wine found in the Indian country, except military supplies as mentioned in this section.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person whatever shall, within the limits of the Indian country, set up or continue any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits, he shall forfeit and pay a penalty of one thousand dollars; and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent within the limits of whose agency the same shall be set up or continued, forthwith to destroy and break up the same; and it shall be lawful to employ the military force of the United States in executing that duty.

Ses. 22. *And be it further enacted*. That in all trials about the right of property in which an Indian may be a party on one side and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest upon the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the military force of the United States to be employed, in such manner and under such regulations as the President may direct, in the apprehension of every person who shall or may be found in the Indian country, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, and him immediately to convey from said Indian country, in the nearest convenient and safe route, to the civil authority of the Territory or judicial district in which said person shall be found, to be proceeded against in due course of law; and, also, in the examinaiton and seizure of stores, packages, and boats, authorized by the twentieth section of this act, and in preventing the introduction of persons and property into the Indian country contrary to law; which person and property shall be proceeded against according to law: *Provided*, That no person, apprehended by military force as aforesaid, shall be detained longer than five days after the arrest, and before removal. And all officers and soldiers who may have any such person or persons in custody, shall treat them with all the humanity which the circumstances will possibly permit; and every officer or soldier who shall be guilty of maltreating any such person, while in custody, shall suffer such punishment as a court martial shall direct.

8ec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the sole purpose of carrying this act into effect, all that part of the Indian country west of the Mississippi river that is bounded north by the north line of lands assigned to the Osage tribe of Indians, produced east to the State of Missouri; west by,

the Mexican possessions; south by Red river; and east by the west line of the Territory of Arkansas and the State of Missouri shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the Territory of Arkansas; and that, for the purpose aforesaid, the residue of the Indian country west of said Mississippi river shall be, and hereby is, annexed to the judicial district of Missouri; and for the purpose aforesaid, the several portions of Indian country east of the said Mississippi river shall be, and are hereby, severally annexed to the Territory in which they are situate.

SEC. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the laws of the United States as provides for the punishment of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, shall be in force in the Indian country: *Provided*, The same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian.

SEC. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, who shall be charged with a violation of any of the provisions or regulations of this act shall be found within any of the United States, or either of the Territories such offenders may be there apprehended, and transported to the Territory or judicial district having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties which shall accrue under this act, shall be sued for, and recovered in an action of debt, in the name of the United States, before any court having jurisdiction of the same, (in any State or Territory in which the defendant shall be arrested or found,) the one-half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States, except when the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States; in which case the whole shall be to their use.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That when goods or other property shall be seized for any violation of this act, it shall be lawful, for the person prosecuting on behalf of the United States, to proceed against such goods, or other property, in the manner directed to be observed in the case of goods, wares, or merchandise brought into the United States in violation of the revenue laws.

SEC. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the following acts and parts of acts shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed, namely; an act to make provisions relative to rations for Indians, and to their visits to the seat of Government, approved may thirteen, eighteen hundred; an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved March thirty, eighteen hundred and two; an act supplementary to the act passed thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and sixteen; an act for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the Indian boundaries, approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventeen; the first and second sections of the act directing the manner of appointing Indian agents, and continuing the "Act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," approved April sixteen, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act fixing the compensation of Indian agents and factors, approved April twenty, eighteen hundred and eighteen; an act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts," approved February twenty-four, eighteen hundred and nineteen; the eighth section of the act making appropriations to carry into effect treaties concluded with several Indian tribes therein mentioned, approved

March three; eighteen hundred and nineteen; the second section of the act continue in force for a further time the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved March three, eighteen hundred and nineteen; an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," approved thirtieth of March, eighteen hundred and two, approved May six, eighteen hundred and twenty-two; an act providing for the appointment of an agent for the Osage Indians west of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes, approved May eighteen, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the third, fourth, and fifth sections of "An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes," approved May twenty-five, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the second section of the "Act to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation in their removal to the west of the Mississippi," approved May twenty, eighteen hundred and twenty-six,; and an act to authorize the appointment of a sub-agent to the Winnebago Indians on Rock river, approved February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and thirty-one: *Provided, however*, That such repeal shall not affect any rights acquired, or punishments, penalties, or forfeitures incurred under either of the acts or parts of acts, nor impair or affect the intercourse act of eighteen hundred and two, so far as the same relates to, or concerns Indian tribes residing east of the Mississippi: *And provided, also*, That such repeal shall not be construed to revive any acts or parts of acts repealed by either of the acts or sections herein described.

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That, until a Western Territory shall be established, the two agents for the Western Territory, as provided in the act for the organization of the Indian Department, this day approved by the President, shall execute the duty of agents for such tribes as may be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be competent for the President to assign to one of the said agents, in addition to his proper duties, the duties of superintendent for such district of country, or for such tribes as the President may think fit. And the powers of the superintendent at St. Louis, over such district or tribe as may be assigned to such acting superintendents, shall cease: *Provided*, That no additional compensation shall be allowed for such services.

Approved June 30, 1834.

An act to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the duties of the Governors of the Territories of Florida and Arkansas, as superintendent of Indian affairs, shall hereafter cease, and the duties of the Governor of the Territory of Michigan, as superintendent of Indian affairs, shall cease from and after the establishment of a new Territory, embracing the country west of Lake Michigan, should such a Territory be established. And while the Governor of the said Territory of Michigan continues to act as superintendent of Indian affairs, he shall receive therefor the annual sum

of one thousand dollars, in full of all allowances, emoluments, or compensation for services in said capacity.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a superintendency of Indian affairs for all the Indian country not within the bounds of any State or Territory west of the Mississippi river, the superintendent of which shall reside at St. Louis, and shall annually receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That superintendents of Indian affairs shall, within their several superintendencies, exercise a general supervision and control over the official conduct and accounts of all officers and persons employed by the Government in the Indian Department, under such regulations as shall be established by the President of the United States; and may suspend such officers and persons from their office and employments, for reasons forthwith to be communicated to the Secretary of War.

SEC. 4. *And be it fnrther enacted*, That the following Indian agents, shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold their office for the term of four years, and who shall give bond, with two or more securities, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, for the faithful execution of the same, and shall receive the annual compensation of fifteen hundred dollars.

Two agents for the Western Territory.

An agent for the Chickasaws.

An agent for the Eastern Cherokees.

An agent for the Florida Indians.

An agent for the Indians in the State of Indiana.

An agent at Chicago.

An agent at Rock Island.

An agent at Prairie du Chien.

An agent for Michilimacinac and the Sault Sainte Marie.

An agent for Saint Peters.

An agent for the Upper Missouri.

And the following agencies shall be discontinued at the periods herein mentioned, that is to say:

The Florida agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Cherokee agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Indiana agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

The Chicago agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December next.

The Rock Island agency, from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

And all other agencies, not provided for in this act, from and after the passage thereof: *Provided*, That the limitation of the said agencies shall not be construed to prevent the President of the United States from discontinuing the same at an earlier period. And the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, whenever he may judge it expedient, to discontinue any Indian agency, or to transfer the same, from the place or tribe desginated by law, to such other place or tribe as the public service may require. Aud every Indian agent shall reside and keep his agency within or near the Territory of the tribe for which he may be agent, and at such place as the President may designate, and shall not depart from the limits of his agency without permission. And it shall be competent for the Pre-

sident to require any military officer of the United States to execute the duties of Indian agent.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That a competent number of sub-agents shall be appointed by the President, with an annual salary of seven hundred and fifty dollars each, to be employed and to reside wherever the President may direct, and who shall give bonds, with one or more sureties, in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, for the faithful execution of the same. But no sub-agent shall be appointed, who shall reside within the limits of any agency where there is an agent appointed.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the re-appointment of persons now in office, until the expiration of their present term of service; but the commissions of all Indian agents and sub-agents, now in office, shall expire on the fourth day of March next, unless sooner terminated.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the limits of each agency and sub-agency shall be established by the Secretary of War, either by tribes or by geographical boundaries. And it shall be the general duty of Indian agents and sub-agents to manage and superintend the intercourse with the Indians, within their respective agencies, agreeably to law; to obey all legal instructions given to them by the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or the Superintendent of Indian Affairs: and to carry into effect such regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States may, from time to time, require additional security, and in larger amounts, from all persons charged or trusted, under the laws of the United States, with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, on occount of the Indian Department.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That an interpreter shall be allowed to each agency, who shall receive an annual salary of three hundred dollars: ***Provided***, That where there are different tribes in the same agency, speaking different languages, one interpreter may be allowed, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, for each of said tribes. Interpreters shall be nominated by the proper agents, to the War Department for approval, and may be suspended, by the agent, from pay and duty, and the circumstances reported to the War Department for final action; and blacksmiths shall, in like manner, be employed wherever required by treaty stipulations, and such blacksmith shall receive an annual compensation of four hundred and eighty dollars; and if they furnish their shop and tools, an additional sum of one hundred and twenty dollars; and their assistants shall be allowed an annual compensation of two hundred and forty dollars. And wherever farmers, mechanics, or teachers, are required by treaty stipulations to be provided, they shall be employed under the direction of the War Department, and shall receive an annual compensation of not less than four hundred and eighty dollars, nor more than six hundred dollars. And in all cases of the appointments of interpreters, or other porsons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found who are properly qualified for the execution of the duties. And where any of the tribes are, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, competent to direct the employment of their blacksmiths, mechanics, teachers, farmers, or other persons engaged for them, the direction of such persons may be given to the proper authority of the tribe.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the compensation prescribed

by this act shall be in full of all emoluments, or allowances whatsoever: *Provided, however,* That, where necessary, a reasonable allowance or provision may be made for offices and office contingencies: *And provided, also,* That where persons are required, in the performance of the duties under this act, to travel from one place to another, their actual expenses, or a reasonable sum in lieu thereof, may be allowed them: *And provided, also,* That no allowance shall be made to any person for travel or expenses in coming to the seat of Government to settle his accounts, unless thereto required by the Secretary of War: *And provided, also,* That no person shall hold more than one office at the same time under this act, nor shall any agent, sub-agent, interpreter, or person employed under this act, receive his salary while absent from his agency or employment without leave of the superintendent or Secretary of War, provided such absence shall at no one time exceed sixty days.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the payment of all annuities, or other sums stipulated by treaty to be made to any Indian tribe, shall be made to the chiefs of such tribe, or to such person as said tribe shall appoint; or if any tribe shall appropriate their annuities to the purpose of education, or to any other specific use, then to such person or persons as such tribe shall designate.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, at the request of any Indian tribe to which any annuity shall be payable in money, to cause the same to be paid in goods, purchased as provided in the next section of this act.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted,* That all merchandise required by any Indian treaty for the Indians, payable after making of such treaty, shall be purchased under the direction of the Secretary of War, upon proposals to be received, to be based on notices previously to be given; and all merchandise required at the making of any Indian treaty, shall be purchased under the order of the commissioners, by such person as they shall appoint, or by such person as shall be designated by the President for that purpose. And all other purchases on account of the Indians, and all payments to them of money or goods, shall be made by such person as the President shall designate for that purpose. And the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, together with such military officer as the President may direct, shall be present, and certify to the delivery of all goods and money required to be paid or delivered to the Indians. And the duties required by any section of this act of military officers, shall be performed without any other compensation than their actual travelling expenses; and all persons whatsoever, charged or trusted with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, for the benefit of the Indians, shall settle their accounts, annually, at the War Department, on the first day of October; and copies of the same shall be laid annually before Congress, at the commencement of the ensuing session, by the proper accounting officers, together with the list of the names of all persons to whom money, goods, or effects, had been delivered within said year, for the benefit of the Indians, specifying the amount and object for which it was intended, and showing who are delinquents, if any, in forwarding their accounts according to the provisions of this act; and, also, a list of the names of all persons appointed or employed under this act, with the dates of their appointment or employment, and the salary and pay of each.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted,* That no person employed in the

Indian Department shall have any interest or concern in any trade with the Indians, except for, and on account of the United States; and any person offending herein shall forfeit the sum of five thousand dollars; and, upon satisfactory information of such offence being laid before the President of the United States, it shall become his duty to remove such person from the office or situation he may hold.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause any of the friendly Indians west of the Mississippi river, and north of the boundary of the Western Territory, and the region upon Lake Superior and the head of the Mississippi, to be furnished with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry, and with goods, as he shall think proper: *Provided*, That the whole amount of such presents shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause such rations as he shall judge proper, and as can be spared from the army provisions, without injury to the service, to be issued, under such regulations as he shall think fit to establish, to Indians who may visit the military posts, or agencies of the United States on the frontiers, or in their respective nations, and a special account of these issues shall be kept and rendered.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he may think fit, for carrying into effect the various provisions of this act, and of any other act relating to Indian affairs, and for the settlement of the accounts of the Indian Department.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 30, 1834.

No. 34.

REGULATIONS PRESCRIBING THE MODE IN WHICH THE ACT OF THE NINTH OF JULY, 1832, PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, SHALL BE EXECUTED.

1. The act of the 9th July, 1832, entitled "An act to provide for tbe appointment of a commissioner of Indian Affairs, and for other purposes," requiring that the President should prescribe regulations for its execution, the duty of carrying it into effect is hereby assigned to he Secretary of War, who will immediately revise the existing regulations, and prescribe a new set, as to the mode in which business shall be done by the Commissioner, adapted to the present condition and duties of the office.

2. From the time when such new regulations shall have been prescribed, those heretofore adopted, on this subject, shall be, and are hereby, rescinded.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, *November* 8, 1836.

REVISED REGULATIONS, No. 1.

Concerning the execution of the act of the 9th of July, 1832, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

1. All business connected with, or arising out of Indian relations, will be transacted in the office of Indian affairs, under the management and direction of the Commissioner, appointed under the act of July 9, 1832, and that officer will be held responsible for its prompt, faithful, and legal execution; subject, however, in all things to the supervision of the President and Secretary of War.

2. The six clerks and messenger heretofore employed in the office, and the six clerks and messenger heretofore employed in the office of the Commissary General of subsistence, on business relating to Indian emigration, are hereby assigned to duty in the office of Indian affairs.

3. To each of the clerks, the Commissioner will assign such duties as the public service may seem to him to render proper.

4. Such record-books will be kept, and such arrangement of papers, books, files, &c. be made, as the Commissioner may deem proper.

5. The administrative examinations of accounts, claims, &c. required by law to be had in the office, will be conducted upon the following principles:

First. All claims and accounts for expenditures will be rigidly examined, and when authorized by law, or by the regulations or instructions, or when, in the exercise of a sound discretion, the commissioner is of opinion the expenditure or claim is proper and just, they will receive his sanction, and then be passed to the Second Auditor for settlement. When illegal, or contrary to the regulations or instructions, or when, in the opinion of the Commissioner, the expenditure or claim is improper and unjust, he will withhold his sanction, and state his objection for the consideration of the accounting officers. But in all cases of difficulty or importance, depending on discretionary authority, the Commissioner will take the direction of the Secretary of War.

Second. The Commissioner will, in all cases, examine the circumstances of each expenditure, and where the amount is not previously fixed, he will ascertain the reasonableness of the claim, and annex such explanatory observations as may the better enable the accounting officers to perform their duty.

Third. Where particular instructions, authorizing the service or expenditure, have been given and are necessary to a just decision of the matter, the proper extracts therefrom will be transmitted by the Commissioner with the accounts.

6. Other regulations will be made, from time to time, should the public service demand them.

B. F. BUTLER,
Secretary of War, ad Interim.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November* 11, 1836.

REVISED REGULATIONS, NO. II.

Concerning Superintendencies, Agencies, and Sub-agencies.

(Adopted April 13, 1837.)

ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY OF MICHIGAN.

Boundaries.

1. The *acting superintendency of Michigan* will include all the Indians in that State, and the tribe of Ottawas at Maumee, in the State of Ohio; and will embrace the following agency and sub-agencies:

2. The *agency of Michilimackinac*, to include all the Indians on the peninsula of Michigan, from the mouth of Thunder-bay river, round the shore of the lakes to the Grand river of Lake Michigan; on the islands in Lakes Huron and Michigan, and Grand Traverse bay.

3. The *sub-agency of Saginaw*, to include all the Indians, on the peninsula of Michigan, not included in the agency of Michilimackinac.

4. The *sub-agency of the Sault Ste. Marie*, to include the Indians north of the agency of Michilimackinac, extending west to the eastern boundary of Wisconsin Territory.

Sites.

5. The acting superintendency of Michigan will be established in the winter at Detroit, in the summer at Michilimackinac.

6. The sub-agency of Saginaw, will be at or near that place.

7. The sub-agency for the Sault Ste. Marie, will be at or near Fort Brady.

Interpreters.

8. For the acting superintendency at Detroit, will be allowed one.

9. For the agency at Michilimackinac, two.

10. For the sub-agency at Saginaw, one.

11. For the sub-agency of Fort Brady, one.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

Boundaries.

12. The superintendency of Wisconsin Territory will include all the Indians within the boundaries of that Territory, as defined by the act of Congress of April 20, 1836, entitled "An act establishing the Territory of Wisconsin," except the Sioux of the Upper Missouri, the Mandans, and the tribes and bands north of them on the same river; and embrace the following agencies and sub-agencies:

13. The agency for the Sacs and Foxes, to include all the Indians of these tribes.

14. The agency of St. Peters, to include the various families of the Sioux tribe upon the waters of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, and upon those of Red river, except the Sioux of Wabisha's band,

15. The sub-agency of Prarie du Chien, to include the Winnebago Indians in the Territory of Wisconsin, and the Sioux of Wabisha's band.

16. The sub-agency of Green Bay, to include the Menomonee Indians, and the Indians who have emigrated from New York, in the Territory of Wisconsin.

17. The sub-agency of Lapointe, to include the Chippewa Indians west of the eastern boundary of Wisconsin, and east of a line drawn southeasterly from the southern extremity of the Lake of the Woods to the upper lake on Brute river, thence in a direct line to Lake Flambeau, thence down the channel of the Chippewa river to its junction with the Mississippi.

18. The sub-agency of the Crow-wing river, to include the Chippewas in the Territory of Wisconsin, residing west of the western boundary of the Lapointe sub-agency.

Sites.

19. The superintendency of the Territory of Wisconsin will, of course, be established at the seat of Government of that Territory.

20. The agency for the Sacs and Foxes will be at a point selected under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

21. The agency for the St. Peters will be at or near Fort Snelling.

22. The sub-agency for Green Bay will, for the present, be at that place.

23. The sub-agency for Prairie du Chien will be at that place.

14. The sub-agency for Lapointe will be at that place.

25. The sub-agency for the Crow-wing river will be at a point selected under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Interpreters.

26. For the superintendency of Wisconsin Territory, will be allowed one.

27. For the agency of the Sacs and Foxes, one.

28. For the agency of St. Peters, two.

29. For the sub-agency for the Menomonees, one.

30. For the sub-agency for the Winnebagoes, one.

31. For the sub-agency at Lapointe, one.

32. For the sub-agency of the Crow-wing river, one.

SUPERINTENDENCY OF ST. LOUIS.

Boundaries.

33. The superintendency at St. Louis will include the tribes and bands excepted from the superintendency of Wisconsin in the preceding section, the Ottawas, Chippewas and Potawatomies north, and all the other Indians south of the Missouri river, and north of the northern line of the Osage reservation, and will embrace the following agencies and sub-agencies :

34. The agency of Fort Leavenworth, to include the Delawares, Kanzas, Shawnees, and Kickapoos.

35. The agency of Council Bluffs, to include the Otoes and Missourias, Omahas and Pawnees.

36. The agency of the Upper Missouri, to include the Sioux of that river, the Chayennes and Puncahs.

37. The sub-agency of the Upper Missouri, to include the Mandans, Assinaboins, Black-feet Indians, Crows, Rickarees and Gros Ventres.

38. The sub-agency of Council Bluffs, to include the united nation of the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatomies north of the Missouri.

39. The sub-agency of the Great Nemahaw, to include the Iowas and Sacs of Missouri.

40. The sub-agency of the Osage river, to include the Potawatomies, Ottawas, Peorias, and Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws and Weas.

Sites.

41. The superintendency of St. Louis will, of course, be established at that place.

42. The agency for Fort Leavenworth will, for the present, remain at the site of the northern agency of the Western Territory.

43. The agency for Council Bluffs will be at that place.

44. The agency for the Upper Missouri will be at the site of the sub-agency for the Sioux of the Missouri.

45. The sub-agency for the Upper Missouri will be at the site of the sub-agency for the Mandans.

46. The sub-agencies for the Great Nemahaw and the Osage rivers will be at points selected under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

47. The sub-agency at Council Bluffs will be at that place.

Interpreters.

48. For the superintendency of St. Louis will be allowed one.
49. For the agency of Council Bluffs, three.
50. For the agency of Fort Leavenworth, two.
51. For the agency of the Upper Missouri, two.
52. For the sub-agency of the Great Nemahaw, two.
53. For the sub-agency of the Upper Missouri, one.
54. For the sub-agency of Council Bluffs, one.
55. For the sub-agency of the Osage river, one.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENCY OF THE WESTERN TERRITORY.

Boundaries.

56. The acting superintendency, provided for by the 30th section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, will be denominated the acting superintendency of the Western Territory, and will include all the Indians south of the Missouri river, and the southern line of the St. Louis superintendency, and as far west as the Rocky Mountains; and will embrace the following agencies and sub-agencies.

57. The agency for the Choctaws, to include all the Indians of that tribe.

58. The agency of the Creeks, to include all the Indians of that tribe, and the Seminoles.

59. The agency of the Cherokees, to include all the Indians of that tribe, west of the Mississippi river.

60. The sub-agency of the Osages, to include all the Indians of that tribe.

61. The sub-agency of the Neosho, to include the Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, and Quapaws.

Sites.

62. The acting superintendency of the Western Territory will be established at the site of the agency for the Choctaws.

63. The agencies for the Creeks and Cherokees, and the sub-agency for the Osages, will remain at their present positions.

64. The sub-agency for the Neosho will be at a point selected under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Interpreters.

65. For the acting superintendency of the Western Territory, will be allowed one.

66. For the Choctaw agency, one.

67. For the Cherokee agency, one.

68. For the Creek agency, one.

69. For the Osage sub-agency, one.

70. For the sub-agency of the Neosho, one.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boundaries.

71. The agency of the Chickasaws, to include all the Indians of that tribe.

72. The sub-agency in Ohio, to include all the Wyandots of that State.

73. The sub-agency in New York, to include the Seneca and other bands of Indians in that State.

74. The superintendent of the emigration of the united nation of the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatomies, in the States of Illinois and Michigan, will perform the duties of Indian agent for them.

75. The superintendent of the emigration of the Potawatomies of Indiana, will perform the duties of Indian agent for them, and for the Miamies.

76. The superintendent of the emigration of the eastern Cherokees will perform the duties of Indian agent for them.

Sites.

77. The agency for the Chickasaws will be established at Pontotoc, in the State of Mississippi, until they have emigrated; afterwards, at a point in their new country, selected under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

78. The sub-agency in Ohio will be at Upper Sandusky.

79. The sub-agency in New York will be at Buffalo.

80. The acting agency for the Potawatomies, and other tribes in Indiana, will be at Logansport.

81. The acting agency for the united nations of the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatomies, in Illinois, and Michigan, will be at Chicago.

82. The acting agency for the the eastern Cherokees will be at Calhoun, Tennessee.

INTERPRETERS.

83. For the Chickasaw agency will be allowed one.
84. For the sub-agency in Ohio, one.
85. For the sub-agency in New York, one.
86. For the acting agents in Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee, the duties of interpreters will be performed by the interpreters employed for the removal of the Indians.

In some of the instances in which more than one interpreter is allowed, specific compensations, at less than the maximum rate allowed by law, have been granted. These will be regulated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

87. The agent for the Chickasaws, until the removal of that tribe is completed, the sub-agents in Ohio and New York, and the acting agents at Logansport, Chicago, and Calhoun, will report directly to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The other agents and sub-agents will report through the superintendent, within whose limits they are stationed.

J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary o War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April* 13, 1837.

REVISED REGULATIONS, NO. III.

For carrying into effect the act of June 30, 1834, *organizing the Department of Indian Affairs.*

(Adopted June 1, 1837.)

GENERAL DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. To carry into effect the instructions of the War Department, and superintend and control the intercourse between the several tribes, in conformity with the provisions of the intercourse act of 1834.
2. To superintend and control the intercourse between the Indians and citizens of the United States, or strangers with passports.
3. To superintend and control the conduct of the agents and sub-agents, to suspend them from office whenever sufficient reasons exist, and to communicate the reasons therefor to the War Department.
4. To exercise a general supervision and control of the accounts of agents and sub-agents; to procure from them estimates of all the sums due to the tribes under their charge respectively, which they will embody in one general estimate, and transmit semi-annually to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. These estimates will show the amount under each head of appropriation.

GENERAL DUTIES OF AGENTS AND SUB-AGENTS.

5. To superintend and manage the intercourse of their respective tribes with other tribes, and with the citizens of the United States.

6. To carry into effect the instructions of the War Department, or the superintendent of Indian affairs, and the regulations prescribed by the President.

7. To reside and keep their agencies or sub-agencies within or near the tribes committed to their charge, at such points as the War Department shall designate, and not to depart from the limits of their agencies or sub-agencies without permission.

8. Agents will give bonds in the sum of $2,000; sub-agents, of $1,000. One or more sufficient sureties will be given, and their sufficiency will be certified, whenever practicable, by the United States district judge, or district attorney; in other cases by the superintendent of Indian affairs, the military officers in command at the nearest post, or some other person known to the department. The oath of office will be taken before a judge or justice of the peace.

PARTICULAR DUTIES PRESCRIBED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THIS ACT.

9. To nominate to the department suitable persons for teachers, blacksmiths, farmers, mechanics, &c., for whose support provision is made by treaties; and, in making the selection, to give a preference to persons of Indian descent, when any properly qualified can be found.

10. When these nominations are approved, and before the persons appointed enter upon their duties, the agent or sub-agent will bind them by contracts to the faithful performance of their duties, for the compensation fixed by law, or allowed by the department. These contracts will be filed with the military officer before any payments are made by him for services, and will be transmitted with his accounts. If the compensation be fixed by law, reference will be made in the contract to the act and section; if by the department, to the letter making the allowance.

11. Where the sites of the smiths' shops, schools, or farms, are not designated in treaties, the agent or sub-agent will recommend suitable positions for the consideration of the department.

12. The agent or sub-agent will prepare and transmit annual statements, exhibiting the manner in which the farmers, mechanics, and others have been employed during the year; the quantity of agricultural implements, or other articles delivered to them, and by them to the Indians; the number of farms or acres cultivated, the kind of cultivation, and the amount and disposition of the produce; the number of Indians instructed in agriculture or mechanical arts, distinguishing minors from adults.

13. The agent or sub-agent will prepare and transmit to the superintendent a statement of the number of each tribe under his charge, distinguishing those employed in the chase, agricultural or mechanical pursuits; a map, showing the location of each band or tribe; the sites of the several public buildings; and he will designate the post-office to which letters should be addressed. Whenever teachers are employed, they, also, will be required to furnish these statistical returns, and other statements illustrative of the physical aspect of the country, its mineral resources and water privileges, and other matters, a knowledge of which will be useful to the department and satisfactory to the people. These statistical exhibits will be consolidated by the superintendent, so as to present at one view the condition of the district and tribes assigned to him.

14. The agent or sub-agent will annually prepare lists of all persons con-

nected with the Indian Department in his agency or sub-agency. These will show the names of these persons, distinguishing the natives, where any are employed; the dates of their appointments; their compensations, and the article of the treaties, or the section of the law by virtue of which they were appointed. To these lists will be appended certificates, that none of the persons have any interest or concern in the trade with the Indians, except for, and on account of the United States.

15. Furloughs can be granted by the superintendent; and, on appeal, may be obtained from the War Department, but in no case for a longer period than sixty days; and if the absence, even with permission, exceed that period, the salary will not be paid during such absence. The superintendents will make special reports of all furloughs granted by them, and the time for which the persons to whom they were granted were respectively absent, and the amount, if any, to be deducted from the salaries. In the cases in which agents perform the duties of acting superintendents, applications for furloughs will be made by them to the War Department.

16. Other duties of agents and sub-agents are prescribed in subsequent paragraphs of these regulations. Additional ones will be pointed out in those concerning trade and intercourse.

17. The agent or sub-agent will deliver to the smiths, millers, or farmers, the implements, iron, steel, coal, and other articles procured by the military officer under treaty stipulations, appropriately coming under their charge, taking from them duplicate receipts. He will exercise a vigilant supervision over them, and see that their services, and all the articles furnished them, are applied for the exclusive benefit of the Indians.

18. The agent or sub-agent will visit the schools in his agency or sub-agency at least once in each year, and make a careful inspection of the buildings, the accounts, the clothing and food of the children. He will prepare complete reports, exhibiting the results of this inspection, with the number of teachers and pupils, distinguishing males from females; the studies of each class, the general system of education, the capacity and progress of each scholar; and such suggestions as occur to him for the improvement of these establishments. He will also report the condition of schools, if any, not supported in whole or in part by the United States, or from funds provided in Indian treaties. He will also procure and transmit reports from the principals of all the schools, prepared in conformity with these regulations, and others heretofore issued. When buildings for schools are erected by societies, with the sanction of this department, and application is made for an allowance of part of their cost, the agent, or sub-agent will inspect them, and forward a description of them, with an expression of his opinion of the sum that, under all the circumstance of the case, should be paid to the society erecting them. He will keep himself acquainted with the character and conduct of the teachers, and all persons acting under them, and report any impropriety for the consideration of the department.

19. All the accounts, reports, statement, exhibits, returns, and estimates, required by these regulations, of superintendents, agents, sub-agents, or teachers will be forwarded in season to reach the Department of War by the 1st day of October in each year. If they arrive later than this, they will be of little use in preparing the annual communication required to be made to Congress. The department is charged with neglect, and the country is kept in ignorance. Disregard of these regulations will be considered just

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cause for censure; and, if persisted in, for removal from office. A failure on the part of teachers to transmit the statements required of them, will induce the withholding of the pecuniary allowances made for the societies and schools with which they are connected.

DUTIES OF INTERPRETERS.

20. Interpreters will be nominated to the War Department by the proper agents or sub-agents, and may be suspended by them from their pay and duties.

21. Where an agency includes but one tribe, but one interpreter will be appointed.

22. Where one agency includes different tribes, speaking different languages, and additional interpreters are considered necessary, the circumstances will be reported for the determination of the Department of War.

23. Interpreters will perform any service that may be required of them by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, and the latter will place them, whenever circumstances require it, under the direction of commissioners, or other special agents, acting under the authority of the United States.

24. Teachers, farmers mechanics, and other persons employed by virtue of treaty stipulations, will be nominated by the proper agent, or sub-agent, or appointed by the War Department.

25. They will be under the supervision and control of the proper agent or sub-agent, and comply with instructions they may receive from him, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, or the War Department.

MILITARY DISBURSING OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

26. Three officers of the army have been assigned to duty in the Indian Department, and stationed at Detroit, St. Louis, and Little Rock, respectively. Each of these will be styled the Principal Military Disbursing Officer of the district. The district of Detroit will include the acting superintendency of Michigan, the Indian tribes in New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the Menominees, the New York Indians, near Green Bay, and the Chippewas of the Lapointe sub-agency. The district of St. Louis will include the Indian tribes in the superintendency of the same name, the Chippewas attached to the sub-agency of the Crow Wing river, the Sioux, the Sacs and Foxes, the Winnebagoes, and the Osages; the latter for the investment of their annuities in goods only. The district of Little Rock will include the Indian tribes in the acting superintendency of the Western Territory, excepting the investment of the annuities for the Osages, in goods.

27. As a general rule, all funds required for disbursement in their respective districts will be sent to these officers. Deviations from this rule may be made with the sanction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as in the case of the employment of commissioners or special agents, and of remote agencies and sub-agencies. Payments will be made by these officers, the assistant quartermasters, and assistant commissaries of subsistence at the different military posts, and by officers on duty in the Indian Department in any other branch of its service, when thereto required by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Funds will be remitted in the first in-

stance, to the principal military disbursing officer of the district, and be by him turned over to the officer or agent designated to make the disbursements. The duty of military officers in the payment of annuities are prescribed with great particularity in these regulations. Other disbursements, for services rendered or purchases made, will generally be made by them, in the first case, on the requisition of the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent; and, in the second, on the requisition of the person authorized to purchase. If an erroneous requisition be made, the amount will be credited to the disbursing officer, and the person drawing the requisition be held accountable for the amount, provided the sum does not exceed that placed in his hands for the purpose. The law requires that "all persons whatsoever charged with the disbursement or application of money, goods, or effects of any kind, for the benefit of the Indians, shall settle their accounts annually at the War Department, on the 1st day of October, and copies of the same shall be laid before Congress, annually, at the commencement of the next session thereafter." All persons, therefore, coming within the purview of this provision, will transmit their accounts in time to reach the War Department by the day named.

28. The salaries of all persons employed in the Indian Department are payable quarterly.

29. The words "actual travelling expenses," and "travelling expenses," used in the 10th and 13th sections of the law, are construed to embrace all necessary expenses while absent on the business; such as stage fare, steamboat fare, horse hire, ferriages, subsistence by the way, and such other reasonable charges as travellers are subject to, over and above what they would expend if stationary.

PAYMENT OF ANNUITIES.

30. The 11th section of this act permits any tribe to appropriate their annuities to the purpose of education, or to any other specific use. But the exercise of this privilege is dependent on the discretion of the Executive, and no appropriation of any part of their annuities can be made by a tribe, under this section, without the express sanction of the Department of War

31. This section also provides, that all annuities or other sums, stipulatec to be paid to any Indian tribe, shall be paid to the chiefs of such tribe, o to such persons as the tribe may designate. The person to whom a p ment is made under this provision, must be of Indian descent, or a re nised member of the tribe; and no payments will be made of any po of the annuities to any other persons, except claimants for depreda under the 17th section of the intercourse act of 1834.

32. The preliminiary arrangement for the payment of annuities or o sums will be made by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, the payment will be made by the person designated by the Commissio of Indian Affairs.

33. The military officer, so assigned, will notify the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, when the funds are received by him; and they will then, upon mutual consultation, determine the time and place at which the payment shall be made, fixing the latter in the Indian country, if possible, that the provisions of the intercourse law may be applied, if necessary.

34. The proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will convene the Indians at the time fixed upon.

35. The provisions that will be necessary will be procured by the agent from the commissariat, when convenient; or upon contracts based upon proposals, made on notices previously given, of not less than ten days; the contract will be handed by him to the disbursing officer, who will forward it with his accounts.

36. The ration will consist of one pound of fresh beef, or three-fourths of a pound of salt meat; three-fourths of a quart of corn, or corn meal, or one pound of wheat flour to each person; and of four quarts of salt for every one hundred persons.

37. *Provisions to be issued at the payment of Annuities may be purchased:*

For the sub-agency in New York, to the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars.

38. For the sub-agency in Ohio, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

39. For the acting agency in Indiana, to the amount of six hundred dollars.

40. For the acting agency in Illinois, to the amount of four hundred dollars.

41. For the sub-agency of Saginaw, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

42. For the agency of Michilimackinac, to the amount of three hundred dollars.

43. For the sub-agency of Green Bay, to the amount of four hundred dollars.

44. For the sub-agency of Prairie du Chien, to the amount of four hundred dollars.

45. For the agency of St. Peters, to the amount of four hundred dollars.

46. For the agency of the Sacs and Foxes, to the amount of three hundred dollars.

47. For the agency of the Upper Missouri, to the amount of three hundred dollars.

48. For the agency of Council Bluffs, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

49. For the agency of Fort Leavenworth, to the amount of four hundred lars.

). For the sub-agency of Council Bluffs, to the amount of one hundred fifty dollars.

. For the sub-agency of the Great Nemahaw, to the amount of two dred dollars.

52. For the sub-agency of the Osage river, to the amount of two hun- ed dollars.

53. For the agency for the Choctaws, to the amount of six hundred dollars.

54. For the ageney for the Creeks, to the amount of six hundred dollars.

55. For the agency for the Western Cherokees, to the amount of three hundred dollars.

56. For the sub-agency for the Osages, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

57. For the sub-agency for the Neosho, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

58. When provisions are drawn from the commissariats, the ration will be estimated at ten cents, and the number of rations drawn will not exceed that which could be purchased at that rate, with the sums allowed.

59. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will vary these allowances whenever the information received by him renders it proper. The department relies upon the various officers in reducing them to as low an amount as may be compatible with the public service.

60. The provisions will be issued under the direction of the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, and proper abstracts of purchases and issues will be prepared by him, and forwarded with the account of the military officer.

61. As a general rule, provisions will be issued for not exceeding three days; exceptions to this may be authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

62. When the Indians are assembled, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will inquire of them to whom the payment shall be made; and he will make his requisition upon the military officer to make the payment in the manner a majority of the Indians present may designate.

63. If the payment be made to the chiefs, duplicate receipts will be taken. These will be certified by the agent, military officer, and interpreter, and one of them will be forwarded with the account.

64. If the payment be made to heads of families, it will be done on pay-rolls, showing the name of each Indian, the number of persons in his family, and the amount due to him. Receipts will be taken in this case, certified and disposed of in the same manner as the receipts of the chiefs.

65. If a claim for depredations has been paid during the year, or has been ordered to be paid, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will give full explanations to the Indians, and in the latter case will, before the annuity is paid to the Indians, make his requisition on the military officer to deduct the amount.

66. Before the Indians are dismissed, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will inquire if they wish their annuities to be paid in goods or money the next year. Their answer will be reduced to writing, certified by him, the military officer, and the interpreter, and transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

PURCHASE OF GOODS FOR INDIANS.

67. The 12th section of this act authorizes the payment of annuities in goods, at the request of any Indian tribe.

68. The 13th section prescribes the mode in which the goods, so required, and all merchandise stipulated in any treaty to be furnished the Indians, shall be purchased.

1. *Purchase of Goods with Annuities.*

69. When a tribe are to receive their annuities in goods, the agent will prepare an invoice of the articles proper to be procured, and submit it to the Indians. If they desire any change to be made in it, and the desire is reasonable, he will comply with it. But he will be careful to keep

within the quantity that can probably be procured with the annuities. This invoice will be certified by him, the military officer, and the interpreter. One copy will be sent to the principal disbursing officer of the district, another to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Notices will be issued under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in no instance of less than ten days, and when practicable, of sixty days. These notices will contain the articles enumerated in the invoices, and others, if it be necessary to increase the quantity, and invite proposals for contracts, to deliver them at times and places to be designated by the Commissioner, upon such conditions, and under such securities and restrictions as he may prescribe.

70. Goods thus purchased will be delivered, by the military officer, to the Indians, in the presence of the agent, and receipts taken, witnessed, and disposed of in the same manner as receipts taken for the annuities when paid in money. A majority of the Indians present will determine to whom the goods shall be delivered.

2. *Merchandise required to be furnished by Treaty Stipulations.*

71. The word "merchandise," will be construed to include every article stipulated to be furnished to Indians, after the ratification of a treaty. The superintendent will require the agent or sub-agent of the tribe to transmit to him a list, showing the quantities, kind, and quality of each article, and indicating the place and time at which they should be delivered. The superintendent will hand this to the principal military disbursing officers, and after mutual consultation, the latter will invite proposals for contracts, to deliver them at the place and time indicated. Copies of the advertisements in this case, and all others for the Indian Department, will be forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs. The proceedings of the agent or sub-agent will, of course, be subject to the revision of the superintendent.

72. So much of the 13th section as relates to the purchase of merchandise, required at the making of a treaty, will be noticed under the head of Negotiations with Indian tribes.

73. All contracts will be opened on a day fixed in the advertisements, and a preference given with reference to the price, quality, quantity, and security offered.

NEGOTIATION WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

Duties of the Commissioners.

74. To determine the time and place at which the Indians shall be convened in council, which, whenever practicable, will be in the Indian country, where the intercourse law can be enforced.

75. To select the persons, whose services may be necessary as commissaries, interpreters, messengers, and expresses, and in the baking and issuing department.

76. To direct the manner in which the buildings for themselves and the council shall be built; the quantity of provisions that shall be purchased, and the mode in which they shall be purchased; and the amount of presents that shall be procured and delivered to the Indians.

77. To prescribe rules, in conformity with the intercourse law, for the conduct of the traders, and regulations for the government of the agent, interpreters, and all others in the execution of the duties hereinafter assigned to them.

78. To superintend the disbursement of, and account for, the funds appropriated for the expenses of holding the treaty, and which will be procured under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. To certify the accounts of all persons employed by them.

Duties of the Secretary.

79. Under the direction of the commissioners, to keep a full record of all the proceedings from the commencement to the close of the negotiation; of the speeches of the commissioners and Indians, and of all propositions for the treaty, showing by which party it was made, the reasons assigned for and against it, and its final disposition.

80. To keep, in regular files, all claims presented by white persons or Indians, and the evidence connected with them, and to note upon each the action of the commissioner upon it.

81. To keep in regular files, all the accounts of the commissioner, and prepare the usual abstracts, accounts current, and vouchers, for transmission to the Office of Indian Affairs.

Duties of the Agent or Sub-agent of the Tribe.

82. To convene the Indians at the time and place appointed by the commissioners,

83. To superintend the erection of buildings.

84. To procure the necessary presents and provisions.

85. To superintend the issues of presents, provisions, and merchandise, and render to the commissioners abstracts of purchases and issues.

86. To carry into effect, under the authority given them in the intercourse law, any instructions of the commissioners, to enforce the rules prescribed by them for the conduct of the traders, and to maintain the regulations for the government of persons employed at the treaty.

87. To perform any services, properly required of them by the commissioners.

Duties of Commissaries.

88. To receive and keep safely the presents, provisions, and merchandise, and issue them under the superintendence of the agent or sub-agent.

89. To employ and direct the persons required in the baking department, to supply the public table, under the direction of the agent, sub-agent, or commissioners, and to render their accounts to the latter.

PROVISIONS FOR INDIANS.

90. In addition to the provisions authorized to be procured for Indians assembled to receive annuities, the 16th section of this act authorizes the President to cause such rations as he shall judge proper, and as can be spared from the army provisions, without injury to the service, to be issued

to the Indians who may visit the military posts or agencies of the United States on the frontiers, or in their respective nations; and prescribes that a special account of such issues shall be kept and rendered.

91. The quantity of provisions authorized to be procured at the payment of annuities is stated in paragraphs from 37 to 57. The quantity that may be procured under the 16th section of the act, just quoted herein, will be as follows:

92. For the sub-agency in New-York, to the amount of twenty-five dollars.

93. For the sub-agency in Ohio, twenty-five dollars.

94. For the acting superintendency of Michigan, to the amount of fifty dollars.

95. For the sub-agency of Saginaw, to the amount of twenty-five dollars.

96. For the acting agency to Indiana, to the amount of fifty dollars.

97. For the agency of Michilimackinac, to the amount of one hundred dollars.

97. For the sub-agency of the Sault Ste. Marie, the amount of fifty dollars.

99. For the sub-agency of Prairie du Chien, to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

100. For the sub-agency of Green Bay, to the amount of fifty dollars.

101. For the sub-agency of Lapointe, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

102. For the sub-agency of Crow-wing river, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

103. For the superintendency of Wisconsin, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

104. For the agency for the Sacs and Foxes, to the amount of one hundred dollars.

105. For the agency of St. Peters, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

106. For the superintendency of St. Louis, to the amount of two hundred dollars.

107. For the agency of Fort Leavenworth, to the amount of fifty dollars.

108. For the agency of Council Bluffs, to the amount of one hundred dollars.

109. For the agency of the Upper Missouri, to the amount of four hundred dollars.

110. For the sub-agency of the Upper Missouri, to the amount of six hundred dollars.

111. For the sub-agency of the Great Nemahaw river, to the amount of fifty dollars.

112. For the sub-agency of the Osage river, to the amount of one hundred dollars.

113. For the acting superintendency of the Western Territory, its agencies and sub-agencies, to the amount of six hundred dollars.

114. If provisions are drawn from the commissariats, the ration will be valued at ten cents, and no greater number of rations will be drawn than could be purchased at that rate, with the sums allowed.

115. As these allowances, together with those for the payment of annuities, trench very closely on the appropriation, they will in no event be exceeded, without the express sanction of the War Department. This rule must not be disregarded from any considerations of expediency.

116. The visits of Indians to the superintendencies, agencies, and sub-agencies, except on actual business, will be at all times discouraged.

117. Where tribes enjoy liberal benefits by virtue of treaty stipulations,

especially where they have agricultural implements, and assistance, and stock, they must be induced to provide for themselves, and not to expect aid from the Government from this appropriation.

118. Regular abstracts for receipts and issues of provisions will be kept by the person procuring and delivering them, and handed to the military disbursing officer, to be forwarded with the accounts.

PRESENTS TO INDIANS.

119. The fifteenth section of this act restricts the distribution of presents to the friendly tribes west of the Mississippi river, and north of the boundary of the Western Territory, and the region upon Lake Superior, and the head of the Mississippi. The northern boundary of the Western Territory was described in a bill, providing for the organization of such a territory, which was submitted to Congress simultaneously with this act, and the act regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes in 1834, but which did not become a law. As therein described, it was the south banks of the Missouri and Platte rivers. The tribes south of that line cannot, of course, receive presents.

120. The agents of the tribes to whom presents are to be given, will transmit to the superintendent, annual statements, showing the domestic animals and implements of husbandry, and goods suitable for the Indians, and these will be purchased in the manner merchandise furnished under treaty stipulations is herein before directed to be procured.

PROPERTY.

121. There will be property returns under two separate heads, one to embrace all articles procured for delivery to the Indians under treaty stipulations, and one to embrace all other descriptions of property in the keeping of superintendents, agents, and sub-agents.

122. The returns under the first head to be prepared and forwarded quarterly, showing the date, from whom purchased, or by whom transferred; a detailed list of the articles with their quantity, arranged under appropriate heads, embracing all articles intended for distribution among the Indians.

123. The returns under the second head to be prepared immediately, and hereafter to be prepared and forwarded annually. These will exhibit under appropriate heads, a brief description of agency houses and other buildings occupied by the agents or other persons in the public employment, when authorized by law, or sanctioned by the department, with their furniture, &c., cost or present value and locations. Indian school-houses, farms, farming utensils, and stock, blacksmiths' and other mechanic shops, &c.

ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

124. To insure a more perfect and uniform accountability in the disbursement of money, appropriated for the Indian Department, and to indicate a plan for keeping, stating, and rendering accounts for settlement, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will prepare and annex to these regulations such forms as he may think necessary.

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

125. The superintendents, principal disbursing agents, and such agents and sub-agents as correspond directly with the War Department, will furnish, monthly, a statement, showing the date, contents, &c. of each letter received from the department, together with the date, and a brief, of the answer.

126. All communications on Indian affairs must be directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 1, 1837.

LIST OF FORMS.

REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATIONS,

To be used in preparing and rendering accounts for disbursements, and other statements required of the agents.

1. Voucher.
2. Abstract for disbursements for current expenses.
3. Abstract for disbursements for treaty stipulations.
4. Account current.
5. Receipt roll for paying Indian annuities to heads of families.
6. Abstract of articles purchased for Indians.
7. Abstract of articles delivered to Indians.
8. Return of property received and issued to Indians.
9. Return of property in charge of agents.
10. General annual abstract of disbursements.
11. Statement of persons employed.
12. Monthly statement of letters received.

☞ These forms are given merely as examples, and are applicable to special cases only. The other returns, statements, &c., required by these regulations, may be made in the forms analogous to these.

C. A. HARRIS,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, *June* 1, 1837.

NO. I.

VOUCHER.

THE UNINED STATES, Dr. To

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct, and that dollars are due to which you will pay upon this my requisition.

To *Mil. disbursing agent.*

Received of military disbursing agent, the sum of dollars, in full of this account.

Note.—If for services rendered, state the nature, period, rate of pay, authority for employment, by whom last paid, and for what period and amount. If for articles, state the quantity, price, of whom purchased, and amount paid.

NO. II.

ABSTRACT FOR DISBURSEMENTS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS made by *military disbursing agent, for the* *agency,* *in the quarter ending* 183 *, for current expenses.*

DATES.	NO. VOUCHER.	NAMES.	FOR WHAT PAID.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.							
				Pay of agents.		Sub-agents.		Interpreters.			
			Amount - - - -								
			On hand, and rec'd during the quarter								
			Balance applicable to next quarter -								

Approved: Pr. Mil. Dis. Officer, superintending.

NOTE.—To embrace pay of agents, sub-agents, and interpreters, presents, provisions, transportation and incidental expenses and contingencies, for each agency or sub-agency.

NO III.

ABSTRACT FOR DISBURSEMENTS FOR TREATY STIPULATIONS.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS made by *military disbursing agent, for the* *agency,*
in the qaarter ending 183 *, for treaty stipulations.*

DATES.	NO. VOUCHER.	NAMES.	FOR WHAT PAID.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.				
				Annuity.	Blacksmiths.	Farmers.		
			Amount - - - -					
			On hand, and rec'd during the quarter -					
			Balance applicable to next quarter -					

Approved by Pr. Mil. Disbursing Officer.

NOTE.—Separate abstracts of the disbursements for each tribe, to include annuity and treaty stipulations of all kinds.

NO. IV.

ACCOUNT CURRENT.

Dr. { *The UNITED STATES, in account with* *military disbursing agent, for the* *agency, for the quarter ending* 183 . } Cr.

DATE.				DATE.			

I certify, on honor, that the above account is just and true as stated, that the disbursements have been faithfully made for the objects expressed in the vouchers, and that the accounts given embrace all public money received by me, and not heretofore accounted for.

NOTE.—Credit the sums to be accounted for, and charge the abstracts of disbursements for current expenses, and for treaty stipulations, to each tribe separately. The balance to show the sum under each head of account, applicable to payments in next quarter.

NO. V.

RECEIPT ROLL FOR PAYING INDIAN ANNUITIES TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.

WE, the chiefs, warriors, heads of families, and individuals without families, of the tribe of Indians within the agency, acknowledge the receipt of dollars of military disbursing agent, in the sums appended to our names, being our proportion of the annuity due said tribe for the year 183 .

NAMES.	MARKS.	FAMILIES.				DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES.		AMOUNT PAID.	
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Dolls.	Cents.	Dolls.	Cents.

We certify that we were present at the payment of the above mentioned amounts, and saw the amount paid to the several Indians in ; and that their signatures or marks were affixed in our presence, this day of 183 .

We, the undersigned, chiefs of the tribe of Indians within the agency, acknowledge the correctness of the foregoing receipts.

NOTE.—State the names of the persons to be paid, with the number of their family, if any, and amount paid to each head of a family or individual, whether in money or goods. If paid to chiefs, by order of council, a simple receipt for the gross amount paid, is all that is required.

NO. VI.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES PURCHASED FOR INDIANS.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES purchased for *for the Indians within the* *agency, in the quarter ending* 183 .

DATE.	NO. VOUCHER.	NAMES.	AMOUNTS.	ARTICLES PURCHASED.							
				Corn, bush.	Pork, lbs.						

I certify, on honor, that the above enumerated articles for were purchased, (under contract, or in the markets.)

Note.—The abstract to show the date, of whom purchased, and amount. The several articles, with their quantity, to be placed under appropriate heads.

No. VII.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES DELIVERED TO INDIANS.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES for *delivered to the Indians within the* *agency, in the quarter ending* 183 .

DATE.	NO. VOUCHER.	NAMES.	AMOUNT.	ARTICLES DELIVERED.							
				Corn, bush.	Pork, lbs.						

I certify that the above mentioned articles were issued to the Indians, as stated, in our presence.

NOTE.—When articles for provisions or presents are delivered to Indians, or transferred to agents, the abstract should show the dates, to whom, and the amount, the articles, and quantity delivered, or transferred, to be placed under appropriate heads.

No. VIII.

RETURN OF PROPERTY RECEIVED AND ISSUED TO INDIANS.

***RETURN OF PROPERTY** received and issued by*   *within the*   *agency, in the quarter ending*   183 .

DATES.	NO. VOUCHER.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	ARTICLES.							
			Iron, lbs.	Steel, lbs	Horses, No.	Cattle, No.	Ploughs, No.	Hoes, No.	Axes, No.	
		TO WHOM ISSUED								

I certify, on honor, that the above return is correct, and embraces all the articles of property received and issued by me in the quarter ending

NOTE.—Returns of property to be rendered quarterly, showing by whom received, and when, enumerating the articles, with their quantity, under appropriate heads; also, when distributed or delivered, and to whom. The return to embrace any description of property in charge for public use.

No. IX.

RETURN OF PROPERTY IN CHARGE OF AGENTS.

STATEMENT of all fixed property, with *its appendages, in charge of* *at the* *on the* 183 .

FOR WHOSE OR WHAT USE.	COST.	SPECIFIC PROPERTY.						REMARKS.
		Mills.	School-houses.	Smith-shops.				

NOTE.—An immediate return of property, in charge of Indian agents, is required, to embrace all kinds of buildings, as agency-houses, Indian mills, school-houses, shops, &c., subject to repairs at public cost; also, of farms, farming utensils, stock, &c., for which the Government is responsible; to be afterwards furnished annually. Under the head of remarks, state the condition, &c., of the property.

No. X.

GENERAL ANNUAL ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS made by   *military disbursing agent, within the*   *agency, for the year ending*   183 .

TO WHOM PAID,	FOR WHAT PAID.	AMOUNT.

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.

STATEMENT of all persons employed within the   *agency, in the quarter ending*

NO.	NAMES.	DATE OF SERVICE.	EMPLOYMFNT.	COMPENSATION ALLOWED.

I hereby certify, on honor, that the above statement is correct.

NOTE.—To be prepared by a superintendent, agent, or sub-agent.

No. XII.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF LETTERS RECEIVED.

***STATEMENT OF LETTERS** received during the month of* 183 , *by*

DATE OF LETTERS RECEIVED.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	BRIEF OF CONTENTS.	WHEN RECEIVED.	DATE OF ANSWER.	BRIEF OF ANSWER.	REMARKS.

REVISED REGULATIONS, No. IV.

Concerning trade and intercourse with Indian Tribes.

I. LICENSE TO TRADE WITH THE INDIANS.

1. Applications for licenses to trade with the Indians will be made to either the superintendent of Indian affairs, the Indian agent, or sub-agent.

2. No license to trade with the tribes east of the Mississippi will be granted for a term exceeding two years, nor with the tribes west of that river for a term exceeding three years.

3. Suitable and convenient places, at which the trade shall be carried on, will be designated by the person granting the licenses, and inserted in it.

4. No license will be granted to a person of bad character, or to one whom it would be improper to permit to reside in the Indian country, or to one whose prior license had been revoked.

5. Applicants for licenses will give bond in a penal sum not exceeding $5,000, with one or more sureties, to be approved by the person granting it, and conditioned that the applicant will faithfully observe the laws and regulations made for the government of trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and in no respect to violate the same.

6. Any license may be revoked, whenever, in the opinion of the person granting it, the laws or regulations have been transgressed by the person holding it, or it would be improper to permit him to remain in the Indian country.

7. No license will be granted to trade, nor will any trade be permitted with any tribe, intercourse with whom shall have been prohibited by the President.

8. No license to trade will be granted to any persons except citizens of the United States.

9. A license to trade will not authorize the introduction or sale of any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, (except such supplies as shall be necessary for the officers of the United States, and troops of the service nor the setting up or continuing of a distillery therein.

10. The right of appeal to the War Department will be reserved to any person whose application for a license has been refused, or whose license has been revoked.

11. Persons granting, refusing, or revoking licenses, will report their proceedings forthwith to the War Department, for approval or disapproval.

12. These reports will exhibit the dates of the license, the names of the persons to whom is sued,and of their sureties, the terms of each, the amount of the bonds, and of the capital employed, and the district of country for which granted. They will be accompanied by a certificate that the persons to whom the licenses have been issued are citizens of the United States; and they will show the applications for licenses that have been refused, and the licenses revoked, with the reasons for refusing or revoking. They will also show the number of foreign boatmen and interpreters employed under the special provision of the 5th section of this act.

13. All merchandise offered for sale to the Indians, or found in the possession of a white person in the Indian country without a license, will be forfeited, and they will be secured by the proper superintendent, agent, or

sub-agent, by whom legal proceedings to recover the penalty imposed in the 4th section will be instituted and prosecuted in the manner prescribed in the 28th section of this act.

II. PASSPORTS TO FOREIGNERS.

14. Passports will be granted by either the War Department, the superintendent, agent, sub-agent, or officer in command at the nearest military post.

15. They will express the objects of the persons to whom granted, the time they will be allowed to remain, and the routes they are to travel.

16. Foreigners found in the Indian country, without passports, or remaining therein, intentionally, after the expiration of their passports, will be removed by the proper superintendent, agent, or officer, who will call to his aid military force when necessary, and institute legal proceedings to recover the penalty imposed in the 6th section, in the manner prescribed in the 27th section.

III. INTERCOURSE WITH THE INDIANS.

17. No barter or trade with, or receiving as a pledge from Indians for, or of a gun, trap, or other articles commonly used in hunting, any instrument of farming, cooking utensil, or article of clothing, except skins and furs, will be permitted.

18. No person will be permitted, without the consent of the Indians, to drive or otherwise convey any stock of horses, mules, or cattle, to range or feed on any lands belonging to Indians.

19. No person will be permitted to settle on any lands belonging, secured, or granted to Indians, to attempt the survey of such lands, or designate any of the boundaries thereof, by marking trees or otherwise.

20. No person, not acting under the authority of the United States, or as the agent of a State to the extent pointed out in the proviso to the 12th section of this act, will be permitted to hold any treaty with Indians for the purchase, grant, lease, or other conveyance of lands, or of any title or claim thereto.

21. No citizen, or other person, residing in the United States, will be permitted to hold any communication with Indians, for himself or for others, with an intent to disturb the execution of any treaty or measure proposed by the Government, the peace of the United States, or to injure its interests.

22. The proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will remove persons violating either of the preceding regulations, in the manner prescribed in the 23d section; and institute legal proceedings to recover the penalties imposed in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th sections, in the manner prescribed in the 27th section of this act, and make full reports of all cases of violations to the War Department.

IV. INJURIES OF WHITES TO THE PROPERTY OR PERSONS OF INDIANS.

23. To bring the crime, offence, or misdemeanor within the purview of the law, it must be committed in the Indian country, and on the property or person of a friendly Indian.

24. Whenever the right of property is involved, the burden of proof shall rest with the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself.

25. Legal proceedings will be instituted in the manner pointed out in the 27th section.

26. Upon conviction being had for an injury to property, the party offending shall pay to the Indian owner twice the value of the property taken, injured, or destroyed; if he is unable, the United States shall pay to the Indian the full value, and the same amount, if the offender cannot be apprehended and tried.

27. Upon conviction being had for an injury to the person of an Indian, the offender shall be sentenced, according to the laws of the United States, which, by the 25th section, are extended to the Indian country.

28. The United States will not remunerate the Indian in the manner above indicated, if he or any of the nation to which he belongs shall have sought private revenge, or attempted to obtain satisfaction by force or violence; nor shall the offender, in that event, be liable to the provisions of the 25th section.

V. DEPREDATIONS OF INDIANS ON THE PROPERTY OF WHITE PERSONS.

39. It must be shown either that the property has been taken by force or with intent to steal, or that it has been maliciously destroyed, and that the person to whom it belonged was lawfully within the Indian country, that is, with a license to trade, a passport, or the permission of the proper Indian authorities.

30. Application for remuneration must be made by the owner, his representative, attorney, or agent, to the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, within three years after the commission of the injury.

31. The necessary documents and proofs must accompany the application.

32. Oaths may be administered and depositions taken by the proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent. Whenever the Indian can make out a presumption of title in himself, from the fact of previous possession or ownership, the burden of proof will rest on the white person.

33. The application, documents, and proof, must then be transmitted by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, to the War Department, for the direction of the President.

34. Whenever directed by him, a demand will be made by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, upon the nation or tribe to which the Indian or Indians committing the injury belonged, for satisfaction.

35. From the making of such demand of satisfaction, the "reasonable time," not exceeding twelve months, will be computed.

36. If within that time the Indian nation or tribe shall refuse or neglect to make satisfaction, the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make return of his doings to the War Department, accompanied by the papers connected with the case, that such further steps may be taken as shall be proper, in the opinion of the President, to obtain satisfaction for the injury.

37. Every person making application to the agent for indemnification for injuries committed by Indians upon his property, will be required to make affidavit, that neither himself, his representative, attorney, or agent, has violated the provisions of this law, by seeking or attempting to obtain pri-

vate satisfaction or revenge. Evidence of such "seeking or attempting," if communicated to the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will make a part of the return of his doings hereinbefore required.

38. When, by the direction of the President, claims for indemnification, presented and acted upon in the manner herein prescribed, are paid out of the annuities of the Indian nation or tribe, triplicate receipts will be taken from the person receiving such payment, expressing the nature and circumstances thereof; one of these receipts will be kept by the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent; one delivered to the proper authorities of the tribe; one transmitted to the War Department as a voucher belonging to the abstract of the payment of the annuities.

VI. INTRODUCTION, SALE, OR MANUFACTURE OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS OR WINE.

39. The sale, exchange, gift, barter, or other disposition of spirituous liquor or wine must be to an Indian, and in the Indian country, to bring it within the purview of the law.

40. The suspicion that a person is about to introduce, or has introduced spirituous liquors or wine, must be a reasonable suspicion.

41. The search for spirituous liquors or wine will be made by the superintendent, agent, sub-agent, or military officer, who will seize them when found, and proceed against them, by libel, in the proper court, or destroy them.

42. Military force may be employed to apprehend persons violating these regulations, and to make the search above prescribed; but no person so apprehended shall be detained longer than five days, and he shall be treated with all the humanity circumstances will permit.

43. The proper superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, will forthwith destroy and break up any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirit within his district, and, if necessary, he will apply for military aid; legal proceedings to recover the penalty prescribed in the 20th and 21st sections will be instituted by him in the manner pointed out in the 27th section of this act.

44. The persons making seizures will report to the War Department every case, stating the kinds quantities, and values of the liquors or wines seized, the dates of the seizures, the persons by whom, and from whom taken, the places of deposite, the legal proceedings in relation to them, the expense thereof, the decision of the court, and the ultimate disposition of the articles.

45. The military officer commanding the district, or the nearest military post, will comply with the requisitions of the superintendent, agent, or sub-agent, for aid to enable them to carry into effect these regulations, in the cases indicated herein, and in the 23d section of the act to regulate trade and intercourse, of June 30, 1834.

J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June* 18, 1837.

REVISED REGULATIONS, NO. V.

Concerning the emigration of Indians.

The removal and subsistence of Indians have been committed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the following regulations for conducting that service, and for the accountability therein, are adopted, by which all officers and agents will be governed, and to which they will strictly conform.

OFFICERS AND AGENTS.

1. The officers and agents who will be employed in the removal and subsistence of Indians, according to the requirements of the particular service, are as follows: 1. Superintendents; 2. Assistant Superintendents; 3. Enrolling Agents; 4. Conductors; 5. Assistant Conductors; 6. Interpreters; 7. Physicians.

2. The superintendent will superintend the removal of each tribe, or of the Indians within certain specified limits. To him will be committed the general operations, comprehending the duties and conduct of the various persons employed, the preparatory arrangements, the enrolment and collection of the Indians, the route, the mode of travelling, their movement and subsistence, and generally every thing connected with this object.

3. All persons appointed by the Government to aid in the business of removal, will report to and receive the instructions of the superintendent; and, with the exception of disbursing agents, may be suspended by him from employment, for causes appearing to him to be just; but the same shall be immediately reported to the War Department for its consideration and decision.

4. Each superintendent shall immediately upon entering upon his duties, or whenever thereafter it may become necessary to employ assistants, submit to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the names of the persons proposed to be employed, the nature of the duties to be assigned to them, and the amount of compensation proposed to be given. No person shall be employed, except temporarily and from necessity, without the previous sanction of the department. Appointments of this nature will sometimes be made by this department, of which due notice will be given.

5. The superintendents will communicate to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs every occurrence, the knowledge of which can be useful; they will make weekly reports of their progress and operations; they will certify the quarterly abstracts of the disbursing officers; they will, at least once a quarter, transmit a statement of the names, stations, employment, and compensation of the various persons in service, and the business they have performed during the preceding quarter; they will, from time to time, furnish the disbursing officers with such information as may enable the latter to prepare and forward the requisite estimates; they will make requisitions upon the disbursing officers for payments for services and supplies, and will be held accountable for errors and inaccuracies therein, except those of calculation.

6. The assistant superintendents will aid the superintendent in the discharge of his duties, and carry into effect such instructions as may be given by him in relation to emigration.

7. Enrolling agents will, under the supervision and direction of the superintendent, enrol the Indians for emigration.

8. Conductors will take charge of emigrating parties on the route, and will have the entire control of their respective parties, and may direct as to the marching, and halting, and periods of rest; the time and places of issuing provision; the transportation of the sick and feeble; and of the baggage; and they will see that the parties are kept together so that no stragglers shall be left, and that subsistence is distributed so that each individual shall be supplied, and that the comfort of the Indians is properly attended to, in conformity with these regulations or special instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or from the superintendent. He will keep a journal, in which will be entered a daily memorandum of the number of miles travelled; of the impediments, if any, which prevented a more rapid progress; of the time of marching and encamping, if by land; of the nature of the subsistence and mode of obtaining it, and of every other occurrence that may enable the Government to form a judgment of the mode in which the business has been done; which journal he will forward to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

9. Assistant conductors will be under the directions of the conductor while on the route, and will aid him in the discharge of his duties, and obey such directions as he may give in relation thereto.

10. Interpreters will be the medium of communication between the officers and agents of the Government and the Indians; they will be subject to the direction of the superintendent, and when acccompanying emigrating parties will be under the direction of the conductor.

11. Physicians will be charged with all things relating to the medical service in emigration, and will be divided into two classes, viz: directing physicians, and attending physicians. Directing physicians will have the general supervision and direction of the medical department of a tribe; will be charged with supplying medicines under the supervision of the superintendent, and will superintend the service of the attending physicians. Attending physicians will accompany parties, and perform all services in the line of their profession which may be required. The directing physician will, where it may be necessary, perform the duties of attending physicians.

12. The officers of the Quartermaster and Commissary's Department will, at their several stations, perform such occasional service in receiving and forwarding provisions, goods, and other property, providing transportation for the same, and in disbursing money, as may become necessary in the prosecution of the business of emigration of Indians, and which the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may require them to perform.

COMPENSATION.

13. The following will be the compensation of the different officers and agents employed in the removal and subsistence of Indians, and will be in full of all expenses and services whatever :

A superintendent, two thousand dollars per annum;

Assistant superintendent, four dollars per day:

Enrolling agent, four dollars per day;

Conductor, when not an officer of the army, five dollars per day;

Assistant conductor, three dollars per day;

Interpreter, two dollars and fifty cents per day;
Directing physician, six dollars per day:
Attending physician, five dollars per day:

14. Persons employed in collecting Indians, taking charge of teams, and other duties of a similar nature, will not be allowed more than two dollars and fifty cents per day, to include their expenses; and laborers will be employed, agreeably to the custom of the place, where their services are wanted.

15. No horses will be purchased or supplied by the United States for the use of those who are engaged in this business, but the compensation allowed them will be in full for all services and expenses of every nature and description, excepting while such persons accompany a detachment of Indians, their actual transportation and subsistance will be paid; and ten cents per mile, computing by the nearest route, will be allowed for their return. But this article will not extend to expresses.

16. It is to be distinctly understood that persons engaged in this duty will travel from place to place, wherever required, finding their own horses, and bearing all their expenses, with the single exception stated in the preceding article, when they are ordered to accompany a detachment of Indians west of the Mississippi.

DISBURSEMENTS.

17. All the disbursements required for the various objects connected with the removal of Indians will be made by officers of the army, who will be assigned to that duty, and who will, from time to time, be furnished with funds for that purpose.

18. These officers will carry into effect the instructions of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of the superintendents, so far as the same are in conformity with the general authority given by these regalations, or by special direction from the War Department.

19. Payments for all services, as well as supplies, will be made by these disbursing officers, upon the requisition of the superintendents, or in pursuance of authority from them, or from this department; and duplicate vouchers will, in all cases, be taken, expressing fully the nature of such service and supplies, and whatever may be necessary to enable the accounting officers to judge of the propriety and reasonableness of the charge.

20. Disbursing officers may be assigned by the superintendent, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to act, also, as conductors of emigrating parties.

21. The disbursing officers will transmit *estimates* whenever funds are required, showing, in detail, the application it is intended to make of such funds, together with a statement of the amount, if any, on hand, and the payments for which such amount is required; and funds will be furnished either by remission from the Treasury, or by drafts upon the War Department, as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may judge best. But no drafts shall be drawn by any officer upon the Government, unless previous authority for that purpose has been given.

22. All accounts and vouchers will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs immediately after the close of each quarter; and abstracts of expenditures, showing the application of the funds, will be transmitted at the end of every month.

TRANSPORTATION.

22. The route and mode for transportation will be determined by the superintendent, having a just regard to economy, and the health and comfort of the Indians.

24. When persons or families agree to transport themselves, and are considered capable of doing so, they will be allowed a just commutation therefor, which will be fixed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on an examination of the probable expense. Whenever, in pursuance of treaty stipulations, or by permission of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, families or parties of Indians shall undertake to remove themselves, a roll of each of such parties or families shall be made out by the superintendent having charge of such removal, in the usual form, and stating in the caption thereof the terms on which such party removes, and the amount which they have received, or will be entitled to receive; a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the disbursing officer west, and a duplicate also forwarded to this department; and no claims for, or on account of such removal, will be allowed unless supported by such rolls, as well as the other usual vouchers.

25. The amount necessary to be advanced to such persons, previous to their departure, will be determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and will be paid when they are upon the point of commencing their journey, under such regulations as he may prescribe,

26. No persons, except those who are too young, or too infirm to travel on foot, will be transported in wagons, or upon horses.

27. The amount of baggage will not exceed fifteen hundred pounds for every fifty persons, unless specially permitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; nor will any wooden furniture or heavy utensils be carried. The baggage must principally consist of necessary clothing, bedding, &c. light cooking utensils, and a few tools for agricultural and mechanical purposes; and no superintendent, or other agent, will, without permission from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, receive any other baggage than as herein specified, to be transported by the United States, and for which they are to be responsible.

28. The baggage of each detachment will be weighed, and a certificate thereof, signed by some respectable person employed, will be transmitted with the accounts. The quantity to be carried in each wagon must, of course, depend upon the judgment of the conductor of the party, who will likewise point out the persons whose circumstances require they should ride. (See form No. XVII.)

29. Where the route is by water, a contract will be made, if the same can be done upon reasonable terms, for the transportation of each individual, from the place of departure to the place of destination, or for as much thereof as can be effected. If this cannot be done, it will then be proper to charter a boat for the voyage, at a fixed rate. And, lastly, should either of the other modes be found unreasonable or impracticable, then a contract may be made for the hire of a boat by the day. But this is considered the least economical plan, and therefore not to be resorted to till the others fail.

30. Wagons will be hired at a fixed rate, by the hundred, if convenient, and if not, by the job; and where neither of these can conveniently be done, then by the day, with a previous understanding as to the weight and

persons to be carried, and the daily distance to be travelled. Where forage can be found by the owners, the contracts will be so made; but where it cannot be, it will be supplied by the United States. The United States will not be responsible for any accidents.

31. Forage for the teams will be purchased in the manner prescribed for other supplies, and will be issued upon returns, in the mode pointed out for provisions. The quantity will be eight pounds of hay or fodder, and eight quarts of corn, or twelve quarts of oats, for each animal per day.

32. Every detachment, previous to their departure, will be mustered, and muster-rolls, exhibiting the names of the heads of families, and the numbers and ages of the persons composing the same, distinguishing their sexes, and naming also those individuals not members of any families, will be made out and certified by the superintendent, upon his *personal examination;* one of which shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and another shall be delivered to the conductor of the party. On the arrival of the party west, at their place of destination, a remuster shall be made by the agent receiving the party, and the changes in the detachments shall be accounted for in a column of remarks, and the number of the party, by personal examination on such muster, certified by the agent so receiving, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Office of Indian Affairs.—(See form No. XVIII.)

SUPPLIES.

33. It is desirable that all the important supplies should be procured by contracts upon previous public notice inviting proposals, and this rule will be adhered to where there are not strong reasons to the contrary; and where there are, they will be reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

34. All contracts not immediately executed and completed, and exceeding fifty dollars in value, will be in writing, and duplicates thereof will accompany the vouchers. Adequate security for the faithful performance of all contracts, exceeding three hundred dollars in value, will be required.

35. Previous to the departure of any party of emigrants, the agent having superintendence of the emigration will give seasonable notice to the disbursing officers west of the Mississippi, whose duty it is to provide for the reception and subsistence of such emigrants west, in order that proper measures may be there taken for the subsistence and transportation of such party: such notice will state the probable number of the party, the time of its departure, the probable time of its arrival on the Mississippi, and at other points of destination, and the route which it will pursue. Strict attention to this duty will prevent much suffering, inconvenience, and expense, as the necessary consequence of throwing on the hands of the agents west large bodies of emigrants to be provided for, without notice, and from the limited supplies of that part of the country. The conductor of each party will also, from time to time, report to the proper disbursing agent west, his progress on the route, and communicate all information which may be useful.

36. A principal disbursing agent will be located at Little Rock, Arkansas, and also at St. Louis, Missouri, who will perform west of the Mississippi all the duties necessary to the removal and subsistence of the Indians in their respective limits. They will be assisted in the service by disburs-

ing agents, who will be designated for that purpose, and will receive and execute instructions from the proper principal disbursing agent, and from the Office of Indian Affairs.

37. Special instructions will be given by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs respecting the provisions required for the subsistence of the Indians, after their arrival in the country west of the Mississippi. These will, in all cases, be procured upon contract, to be based upon proposals previously issued.

38. Blankets and other articles required by treaty stipulations to be delivered to Indians, and which can be better procured in the principal commercial cities than in the interior, will be purchased by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and forwarded for delivery to the proper agent. None but the Mackinac blankets, so called, will be procured for Indians. These are much better suited to their wants and tastes than any others. Three and a half points must weigh ten pounds per pair; three points eight pounds per pair; and two and a half points six and a fourth pounds per pair. One half of any quantity should be three and a half points, one quarter three points, and one quarter two and a half points. Certificates of delivery, witnessed by two creditable persons will, in all cases, be required.

PROVISIONS.

39. The ration will consist of one pound of fresh beef or fresh pork, or of three-fourths of a pound of salt pork, and of three-fourths of a quart of corn or of corn meal, or of one pound of wheat flour to each person, and of four quarts of salt for every one hundred persons.

40. Provisions will be issued in steamboats as frequently as convenient, to prevent their being improvidently used; and by land they will be issued once a week, or oftener, depending upon the situation of the party and upon the facility of reaching points where provisions may be deposited or purchased. On land routes it will be proper to have depots of provisions at reasonable distances, unless where such routes are through the settled country, affording at all times, and at reasonable prices, adequate supplies.

41. These provisions will be procured either by contract, as already provided, or by purchase in open market. Except in a country where supplies are abundant. and while travelling, the former mode is preferable.

42. It is recommended that contracts be previously made for issuing such quantities of provisions as may be wanted, at proper places, during the collection of the Indians, and at suitable points upon the route. The contractors to be at every expense attending the delivery and distribution of the provisions, and the issues to be made under the inspection and direction of the officer having charge of the detachment, and none to be issued which are not examined and approved by him, and weighed or measured in his presence. Under such an arrangement, however, it will be necessary to ascertain, previously to the departure of any detachment, that the necessary provisions are ready, and to provide them otherwise, when there is a failure, lest the Indians might suffer where provisions could not be procured.

43. Where provisions are issued by contractors, the issues will be made upon provision returns, to be drawn by the officer having charge of the detachment; which detachment will be divided for their more convenient

receipt, as he may think proper. He will abstract the whole in the usual mode at the end of each month, or sooner if the contract relating to his detachment is fulfilled, and will certify that he saw the provisions delivered; and he will take special care that the issues do not exceed the quantity due by the muster-rolls. These abstracts will also be certified by some other respectable person in employment, and will, together with the contracts and the bills of parcels, form the vouchers of delivery. The provision returns will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian affairs.

44. Where the provisions are not issued by the contractor, but by the officer in charge of the detachment, he will call to his aid some respectable person employed in the business, upon whom the returns will be drawn, and who will take immediate charge of the issues; and whether issued by contractors or by the conductor, the latter will see that the provisions are properly distributed to the emigrants, so that each individual shall be supplied with proper subsistence.

45. The same principles will, in like manner, regulate the issues to the Indians during the first year after their arrival at the places of their permanent residence. But as they will then be placed beyond the reach of many of those temptations which now assail them, such issues may be made at longer intervals, and in larger quantities. Cattle or hogs may be delivered upon just estimates on foot, and by these means much expense will be saved. The Indian agent will determine whether a just regard to the convenience to the Indians requires the designation of more than one place at which these issues shall be made.

46. The year within which subsistence is to be provided will commence upon the day each party arrives in the country assigned to them. The conductor, and also the agent west, taking charge of such party, will immediately report to the department the arrival of every party, and will, at the same time, transmit any explanations rendered necessary by any change since the last muster.

47. Families or individuals detained by sickness or other unavoidable causes, and unable to reach their destination at the same time with the party to which they belong, will be allowed to draw for the term of one year after the termination of their journey; but those who quit their party unnecessarily, will only draw as long as such party draws.

MISCELLANEOUS.

48. In the collection of the Indians, special care will be taken that sufficient previous notice is given, and a day and place of meeting assigned, and in this their wishes and opinions will be consulted, so as to allow them ample time to make all their arrangements; and, in the mean time they will be reminded of the necessity of punctuality. No provisions will be issued till the arrival of the day which has been fixed for assembling, and on that day the journal of occurrences will be commenced. Every exertion will be used to set out as soon thereafter as possible. Two weeks, if necessary, will be allowed for them to collect after the day fixed; but no longer unless some unforseen accident happens.

49. Superintendents and disbursing agents will forward to this office, on the first day of every month, a statement of letters received from, and written to, this office, on the Indian emigration, and the dates of writing and reception.

50. The attention of the superintendent and disburstng agent is also drawn to the *appointments of any agents* whom they are authorized to appoint. As soon as they are made, this office should be advised, and the date of commencement of service, nature of duties, rate of compensation, &c. distinctly stated.

51. No purchases of sugar, tea, coffee, or of any article not embraced in the ration will be made, unless deemed necessary for sick Indians.

52. *Medicines* will only be procured when actually required, or danger from sickness is apprehended. In no instance will full medicine chests or surgical instruments be purchased.

53. No kind of property, including tools, &c. will be purchased, unless it be indispensable, and it will, as soon as propriety will admit, be disposed of.

54. *No presents* will be made to Indians unless under the sanction of the department: and all promises will be avoided, if not in the contemplation of the instructions.

ACCOUNTS AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

55. The accounts of the removal and subsistence of the Indians are distinguished into monthly and quarterly, and the expenditures divided into three heads: subsistence, transportation, and contingencies.

1. *Subsistence.*—This will consist of all kinds of subsistence for Indians: corn, beef, salt, rations, &c.

2. *Transportation.*—This will consist of steamboat hire, wagon hire, purchases and expenses of wagons, horses, oxen, boats; purchases of forage for teams, and subsistence for teamsters; commutation of transportation, ferriages, &c.

3. *Contingencies.*—To embrace the pay and transportation of agents, clerks, teamsters, interpreters, and expresses; the cost of tools, and of all other implements; the expense incurred in the opening of roads; hospital expenses, &c.

The monthly accounts will consist *alone* of three abstracts under the above heads, and will be made for the first and second months of each quarter. The vouchers will not accompany them. The quarterly accounts will be made up in accordance with the following rules:

Account Current.

56. Credit the moneys received from the United States, and by transfer from others; and debit the amount of the three abstracts of disbursements, and the moneys transferred to others. (See form No. I.)

NOTE.—Transfers of moneys will be entered only on accounts current, supported by a receipt, and must not be put on any abstract of disbursements.

Abstract of Disbursements for Subsistence.

57. Enter all purchases of subsistence for Indians, (including rations received under contract,) and the cost of its transportation, &c. (See form No. II.)

Abstract of Disbursements for Transportation.

58. Enter all charges appertaining to the transportation of Indians, and no other kind of transportation. (See "transportation" above, and form No. III.)

Abstract of Disbursements for Contingencies.

59. (See "contingencies" above, and form No. IV.)

Return of Provision and Forage.

60. Charge first, the provisions from the abstract of disbursements for subsistence; secondly, the provisions and forage from the abstract of disbursements for transportation. Credit the issues per abstract of provisions and forage issued, and by sale or transfer to another agent. (See form No V.)

Abstract of Provisions issued.

61. Enter first, the issues of subsistence to Indians, including rations; and, secondly, the issues of subsistence to others than Indians, viz: teamsters, laborers, &c. This abstract will show the date of the commencement of issuing to each party, and the date of its arrival in the new country. (See form No. VI.)

Abstract of Forage issued.

62. The entries will show the kind of forage, number of horses, &c., &c. (See form No. VII.)

Return of Property.

63. There will be property under each of the *three* heads of disbursements; but particularly under that of transportation and of contingencies. The entries will be made from the abstract, specifying from whence derived. No return will be made of small articles of *stationery*. (See form No. VIII.)

Statement of Treaty Articles.

64. Agents receiving articles for delivery to Indians, under treaty stipulation conditioned upon their removal, whether by purchase or transfer, will make a quarterly return thereof to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for each tribe respectively, showing the articles received, on hand, and issued or transferred during the preceding quarter. A receipt for articles transferred from one agent to another will accompany the return as a voucher for the agent so transferring. (See form No. IX.)

Provision and Forage Checks.

65. These checks are specified *returns*, exhibiting the quantities actually

issued. The entries will also be made on the margin to avoid errors in settlement. When an issue of provision is required, a check will be drawn by the disbursing officer on the contractor. The assistant, where one is employed, will certify on the back of the check, "I have witnessed the issue of the subsistence within required." Where one is not employed, the disbursing officer will make this certificate. The original checks will be forwarded as evidence with the accounts, and the margins kept by the agent, in case of accident to the others in their transmission. (See form No. X.)

Miscellaneous.

66. *Articles of agreement or contracts* will be entered into in accordance with the regulations; they will be forwarded as soon as made, a duplicate or copy being kept by the disbursing officer.

67. *The vouchers* of the quarterly accounts will express the nature of the purchase or service as specifically as possible. Where services are paid for, the beginning and termination must be expressed, commencing on the , and ending on the
and not from to
where the time of service was at intervals, the several periods must be explicitly named. The signatures of principals will be required, except in case of absence, and then a certificate that the agent was believed to be duly authorized, will answer. But where an order is given for payment, a power of attorney must be furnished; and, in cases of administration, an authenticated copy of the letters.

68. *Wagons and teams*, when engaged, will be entered on a roll in the name of the owner or of the person understood to be duly authorized to receipt for the wages, and the entry signed by him. This will be done at the time of engagement. Any thing occurring subsequently to affect the contract will be noted in the space for remarks. When there is any uncertainty, let the wagons and teams be entered upon condition of accepting as many as may be wanted, taking them in the order of the roll; provided those ordered are good and sufficient. (See form No. XII.)

69. *Agents* will be paid compensation and expenses by the disbursing agents, on the requisition of the superintendent, who will be held accountable for errors and inaccuracies, except those of calculation. (See form No. XIII.)

70. *The rule as to compensation is*, that the pay of no agent will commence till he reports, in person, for duty to his immediate superintendent, and that pay continues till the arrival west of the Indians, who are accompanied by the agent, and no longer. The rule with regard to the transportation of agents is, that they shall receive no allowance for transportation, *going to duty*, nor whilst *upon duty* at or near any point of location, but that they shall get their actual expenses, travelling west with the Indians, and ten cents a mile by the nearest route, returning from that duty. Exceptions to the strictness of this rule will be especially provided for by instructions, or on application to this office. Disbursing agents will be paid their *actual travelling expenses* in all cases, upon a certificate on honor.

The actual expenses of all other persons when accompanying Indians west of the Mississippi, will be in detail from day to day, and from place to

place, as specific as possible. The original memorandum will accompany the superintendent's requisition, and be transmitted to this office.

71. The monthly abstracts need only be forwarded by disbursing agents who are *located*, except where otherwise required.

72. Particular attention should be paid to the *quarterly statement of agents*. This should be regularly furnished by both superintendent and disbursing agent, and should exhibit a succinct account of the duties and labors of every person employed. (See form No. XIV.)

73. Too much care cannot be taken to note correctly the distances travelled and charged for. Let them always be stated on the best authority. Where they are not found on the Post Office book, and a post route is travelled, the certificate of the postmaster should, if convenient, be procured.

74. The *ferriage accounts* will be certified by the conductors of parties. They will, in every case, state distinctly the number of Indians, wagons, ponies, &c. with the cost of the ferriage of each one. As ferriages are very expensive, it will be advisable for the disbursing agent, conductor, &c. according to circumstances, to make an agreement for all that may pass over ferries, at a reduced price. This has been done heretofore, and resulted in a great saving to the United States.

75. *Estimates of funds*, in detail, for the *next* quarter will be forwarded regularly by the disbursing agent, so as to reach Washington at least twenty days before the expiration of the *current* quarter. No item will be inserted in the estimate, unless it be expressly authorized by this office. (See form No. XV.)

J. R. POINSETT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May* 13, 1837.

LIST OF FORMS

REFERRED TO IN THE PRECEDING REGULATIONS.

☞In addition to the above, the following papers will be required; but as to the forms of which the agents and others will be governed by their own views:

Weekly report, (see paragraph 5.)
Journal of occurrences, (see paragraph 8.)

No. 1.

DR. *THE UNITED STATES in account current with* *on account of the removal and subsistence of*

Indians, for the quarter ending the *day of* 183 . *Cr.*

DATES.		DOLLARS.	CENTS.	DATES.		DOLLARS.	CENTS.

I certify that the above account of moneys received and expended by me, in the period above stated, is just and true.

No. II.

*ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS *on account of subsistence by* ; *agent of the United States for the removal and subsistence of the Indians, in the quarter ending the* *day of* 183 .

DATE.	NO. OF VOUCHER.	TO WHOM PAID.	PORK.	BEEVES.	SLAUGHTERED BEEF.	FLOUR.	CORN MEAL.	CORN.	SALT.	RATIONS.			AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
			Bbls. lbs.	No. and estimated weight.	Pounds.	Bbls. lbs.	Pounds.	Bushs. qts.	Bushs. qts.	No.			Dolls. cts.	

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is just and true.

NOTE.—When any charge is made for which there is no head, to wit, for "Transportation of Subsistence," it may be described in the space for "Remarks."
* See paragraphs 55 and 57.

No. III.

**ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS for transportation by , agent of the United States for the removal and subsistence of Indians, in the quarter ending the day of , 183 .*

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PAID.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is just and true.

*See paragraphs 55 and 58.

No. IV.

*ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS *for contingencies by , agent of the United States for the removal and subsistence of Indians, for the quarter ending the day of 183 .*

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PAID.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is just and true.

*See paragraphs 55 and 59.

No. V.

RETURN OF PROVISIONS AND FORAGE received by , and issued to the removing Indians, at , in the quarter ending the day of , 183 .

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	PORK.	BEEF.	FLOUR.	CORN.	CORN MEAL.	SALT.	RATIONS.			REMARKS.
			Bbls. lbs.	Lbs.	Bbls. lbs.	Bushs. qts	Bushs. q's.					
		Total to be accounted for										
		Total issued										
		Balance on hand										

I certify, on honor, that the above return is correct.

No. VI

*ABSTRACT OF PROVISIONS issued by to the removing Indians, at the in the quarter ending the day of , 183 .

DATE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.	DAYS DRAWN FOR.	COMMENCING.	ENDING.	RATIONS OF PORK.	RATIONS OF BEEF.	RATIONS OF FLOUR.	RATIONS OF CORN.	RATIONS OF CORN MEAL.			REMARKS.
Total rations - - -												
					Bbls. lbs.	Pounds.	Bbls. lbs.	Bbls. lbs.	Bushs. qts.			
Quantity in bulk - -												

I certify, on honor, that the above mentioned provisions were issued to the Indians as above stated.

*See paragraphs 43 and 61.

No. VII.

*ABSTRACT OF FORAGE *issued by* *to the horses, &c., employed in the removal of the* *Indians,*
during the quarter ending the *day of* 183 .

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	NUMBER OF HORSES, &c.	DAYS DRAWN FOR.	COMMENCING.	ENDING.	RATIONS OF CORN.	RATIONS OF.	RATIONS OF.	REMARKS.
Total number of rations. - - -									
						Bushs. qts.	Bushs. qts.	Pounds.	
Quantity in bulk - - - -									

I certify, on honor, that the above mentioned forage was issued as stated.

* See paragraphs 31 and 62.

No. VIII.

***RETURN OF PROPERTY** received and issued by* , *agent in the removal and subsistence of Indians, in the quarter ending* 183 .

DATE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	FROM WHOM RECEIVED.					
		Total received - - -					
		TO WHOM ISSUED.					
		Total amount issued - - -					
		Total amount on hand - - -					

I certify, on honor, that the above return is correct.

(Signed)

NOTE.—Fill up the property list *alphabetically* of the removal and subsistence Indians

No. IX.

**STATEMENT OF ARTICLES due the   Indians, under stipulations in the   article of the treaty of*
183 *, with that tribe, received by   ; and the disposition made of the same, for the quarter ending*   .

DATE OF RECEPTION.	FROM WHOM, AND WHEN RECEIVED.		REMARKS.
	On hand per last statement.		
Total received, and on hand this quarter - - -			
DATE OF TRANSFER.	TO WHOM ISSUED OR TRANSFERRED.		
	Issued per abstract A - - Transferred to per receipt		
	Total issued - - - -		
	Balance on hand - - -		

*See paragraph 64.

No. X.

*PROVISION OR FORAGE RETURN.

NO.

Number of

Number of days.

Rations ———

dated at

183 .

NO.

Return for ——— *emigrating* ——— *Indians for* ——— *days, commencing on the* ——— *day of* ——— *and ending on the* ——— *day of* ———, 183—, *inclusive.*

	No. of	No. of days.			

The ——— *will issue,*

dated at ——— 183—.

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*See paragraphs 43 and 65.

No. XI.

THE UNITED STATES

To **Dr.**

DATE.		DOLLARS.	CENTS.

The above account is approved, and the disbursing agent is hereby required to pay the same as stated.

Dated this day of

Superintendent.

Received, , 183 , of agent of the United States for the removal and subsistence of Indians, dollars and cents, in full of the above account.

NO. XII.

**A ROLL OF WAGONS AND TEAMS employed in the removal of the   Indians, commencing   ending   , party conducted by   , and under the superintendence of*

The undersigned agree to furnish to   , agent of the United States, when required, within   days, the wagons and teams set opposite to our names in this roll; both to be of good quality, and sufficient to haul, the distance required, one thousand five hundred pounds; the United States to be liable for no accidents of any description.

DATE OF ENTRY.	SIGNATURES OF OWNERS.	WITNESS.	COMMENCING.	ENDING.	NUMBER OF DAYS EMPLOYED.	NUMBER OF HORSES OR OXEN.	PAY PER DAY.		AMOUNT PAID.	RECEIPT.	WITNESS.	REMARKS.
							Going.	Returning.				

I certify that the teams above paid for were entered in the names of the persons authorized to receive pay for the same.

Approved:
(Signed)

(Signed)

Special Agent and Superintendent.

Disbursing Agent   *Indians.*

* See paragraph 68.

NO. XIII.

THE UNINED STATES, To Dr.

	For his pay as in the removal and subsistence of Indians, commencing on the day of 18 , and ending on the day of 18 , being days, at $ per day - - - - - - - - - - - - For his actual expenses for transportation and subsistence while attending detachment of emigrating Indians west, for days, commencing on the day of 18 , and ending on the day of 18 , as per memorandum herewith - - - - - - - For his return travelling allowance from to , being miles, at ten cents per mile - - - - - - - - - - - -		

TO *disbursing agent of the* *emigration.*

Sir: The foregoing account of *is approved, and you are hereby required to pay the same as above stated.*

Dated this *day of* 18 .

Superintendent.

Received, this *day of* 18 *, of*

disbursing agent for the emigration of the *Indians,*

dollars and *cents, in full of the above account. Signed duplicates.*

*See paragraph 69.

NO XIV.

**QUARTERLY STATEMENT of agents and others employed in the removal and subsistence of the for the quarter ending 183 , by . special agent.*

NO.	NAMES.	STATIONS.	DATES OF EMPLOYMENT.	COMPENSATION.	REMARKS, SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE EMPLOYMENT, WHAT BUSINESS WAS PERFORMED DURING THE QUARTER, ET CETERA.

*See paragraph 5.

NO. V.

**ESTIMATE OF FUNDS required in the removal and subsistence of the Indians, for the quarter ending , 183 . with the application, in detail, intended to be made of them, by*

	Deduct amount estimated to remain on hand - -		
	Amount required - - - - - -		

* See paragraph 21.

NO. VI.

* *MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS for the subsistence of the* *Indians for the month of* 183 , by

DATE.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PAID.	DOLLARS.	CENTS.	REMARKS—Showing whether the payments will continue—how long—the necessity for their continuance—what addition may become necessary, or reduction will be made—distinguishing between payments for the consumption or use of the present month, and for succeeding months, &c.

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is just and true.

(Signed)

Dated 1st, 183 . In the removal and subsistence of the Indians.

* An abstract under *each* of the heads of "subsistence," "transportation," and "contingencies," is required *monthly*. See paragraph 22.

NO. XVII.

*BAGGAGE CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that I have seen the baggage of a company of Indians, about to remove west of the Mississippi, under the direction of weighed; and that said baggage weighed pounds, and did not exceed the amount allowed by the regulations.

Dated 183 .

(Signed)

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*See paragraph 23.

No. XVIII

**MUSTER ROLL of a company of* *Indians about to emigrate west of the Mississippi river, under the direction of*

NAMES OF HEADS OF FAMILIES.	NUMBER AND AGES OF INDIANS.								NUMBER OF SLAVES.		TOTAL NUMBER.	REMARKS.
	Males.				Females.				Males.	Females.		
	Under 10.	Of 10 and under 25.	Of 25 and under 50.	Over 50.	Under 10.	Of 10 and under 25.	Of 25 and under 50.	Over 50.				

I certify that I have examined the above roll. (Signed) *Enrolling agent.*
(Signed) *Special agent and Superintendent.*

NOTE.—The names of individuals not belonging to any family will be distinguished by an (*)

*See paragraph 2.

The following report was made at the last session of Congress. It presents, somewhat at length, the objects the Government then deemed it desirable to accomplish, for the permanent settlement of our Indian relations. Some of these have been effected in the treaties recently held in this city. It is now appended to this Report, as, in connection with it, and with the preceding papers, it renders more complete the view of the condition and management of the Indian Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of Indian Affairs, January 9, 1837.

SIR: In compliance with your direction to report on the subjects embraced in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d ultimo. and the letter of the honorable Mr. Garland, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, transmitting it, I respectfully submit the following remarks:

The resolution directs an inquiry "into the expediency of appropriating money for holding treaties with, and the purchase of lands belonging to, the Sac, Fox, Sioux, and Winnebago Indians, in Wisconsin Territory, and to provide for their removal west of the Mississippi river."

1. The Sacs and Foxes are one nation, and, jointly with the Ioways, claim an interest in the lands north of the State of Missouri, embraced within the lines described on Tanner's map of the United States, published in 1836, as belonging to them, estimated to contain eleven millions of acres. The claim of the Ioways to a portion of this tract was admitted by the Sacs and Foxes, in the third article of the treaty with them and other tribes, of the 19th of August, 1825. The "division of their respective claims," provided for in the same article, has not been made, and it is not known upon what authority a part is represented on the map as having been set apart for the Ioways. In point of fact, they have not occupied it, but have lived on the Little Platte, fifteen miles west of the line of the State of Missouri. Under an arrangement recently made with them, which is now before the Senate, they will remove south of the Missouri, where 400 sections have been assigned for them and the little band of the Sacs of Missouri, between the great Nemahaw and the northern boundary of the Kickapoos. The Ioways, however, must be a party to any negotiation for the extinguishment of the title to the lands described for them and the Sacs and Foxes on the map.

It is understood that the Sacs and Foxes, having, in a treaty now before the Senate, ceded and consented to remove from the reservation on the Ioway river, contemplate establishing new villages immediately west of it. If any new treaty is to be made with them, it is obviously desirable that it should be done before this design is carried into effect.

The country yet claimed by them, says the Governor of Wisconsin, "is not surpassed by any lands in the United States or Territory, and contains upwards of ten millions of acres. I have no doubt it is the policy of the Government to extinguish the Indian title to this country as soon as possi-

ble. The proximity of the white settlements to the boundary line between the United States and these Indians, and the tide of emigration being so great to this country that the sooner the country is purchased, and the Sac and Fox Indians removed south of the Missouri river, the better."

"The chiefs and principal men of these nations are under the belief that their country is to become immensely valuable; and, I have no doubt, their traders were the means of preventing their selling more of their country, at the treaty I made with them. It is inconvenient for traders to follow the Indians south of the Missouri. The members of the American Fur company find it much more profitable to keep the Sac and Fox Indians located near them."

These remarks indicate the expediency of acquiring possession of the lands of these Indians, and the obstacles to a successful effort. The probability, suggested by Governor Dodge, that more could have been obtained from them at the late treaty, is confirmed by a verbal statement of one of their traders—that if a delegation is permitted to come to this place, they would cede the lands west of the cession of 1832, to a line drawn due north from its southwest corner. A glance at the map will show that this would embrace the most valuable of the lands bordering on the rivers; which would, no doubt, be as quickly settled as the tract ceded in 1832, which now contains 40,000 persons.

The removal of these Indians south of the Missouri would put an end to the collisions and bloody encounters between them and the Sioux; while, when the line of military posts is established, as provided for by Congress at its last session, the aggressions of the latter upon our own settlements would be prevented.

2. A council was held with the Winnebagoes in October last, by Governor Dodge, at which a proposition was made to them to relinquish their country, and remove south of the Missouri river. To this proposition they did not accede. "I have no doubt," says the Governor in his report, "had the Indians been left to the exercise of their own judgment, they would have consented to have sold their country east of the Mississippi river. Their traders were opposed to their removal south of the Missouri river, and, I have no doubt, dictated the course taken by them at the late treaty held with them." He proceeds to express the opinion that they would agree to cede their lands, if the whole of the neutral ground, west of the Mississippi, a portion of which was given to them in the treaty of September, 1832, were assigned to them. The policy of this arrangement is more than doubtful, could it be effected, which is very uncertain.

The Winnebagoes, as stated in my annual report, are averse to residing on this tract, from their apprehension of the Sioux. They could not long remain there, as the white settlements would rapidly multiply around them. It would seem to be a wiser measure, looking merely at their own interests, to establish them permanently south of the Missouri, in the vicinity of the Ioways, Otoes, and Missourias, who speak dialects closely connected with their own. The country owned by them north of the Wisconsin they cannot subsist on: and their condition in that ceded by them in 1832, upon which they have until recently remained, has been most wretched, notwithstanding the liberal provision then made for them. To a special agent, who visited them in 1835, they described their situation as "most deplorable." He stated that they were dispersed over the country, driven by the whites from place to place, and that some of their young men had been re-

cently whipped. Later accounts from the commanding officer at Fort Winnebago indicate the existence among them of the same degree of misery. It cannot be doubted that they would possess more advantages, and be in a state of greater security, tranquillity, and comfort, if they were settled south of the Missouri river.

3. The Governor of Wisconsin Territory has recommended the purchase of all the pine lands owned by the Sioux and Chippewas east of the Mississippi river. These may be described as lying west and south of a line drawn from the upper rapids of the Wisconsin to the junction of Muddy and Pine rivers, and reaching to the Mississippi; but it may be expedient that the purchase should be extended, to include the timbered lands south and west of that river. The following extract from a letter of Governor Dodge shows his views upon this subject: "I think, however, the proper policy would be, to purchase of the Chippewa and Sioux Indians all their pine country east of the Mississippi river, as early next season as these Indians could be convened. The country belonging to both the Sioux and Chippewas abounds in pine, is barren of game, and unfit for cultivation, and valuable alone for its lumber materials. That being the case, it would not be difficult to effect a purchase of that whole pine region of country. The Chippewa Indians are poor and in want; and, in justice to them, as well as the proper policy, I think, to be observed towards the Indians generally on our borders, the sooner the pine country can be purchased, the better both for the Indians and the citizens of this Territory."

It may be added, that privileges to erect mills for cutting this timber have been obtained from the chiefs for, it is believed, very inadequate considerations: the payment of which has been made directly to the Indians by the persons holding the privileges, without the intervention or supervision of any agent of the Government. The sanction of the department has of late years been refused to these grants of the chiefs; but, by a radical defect in the intercourse law, it has no authority to prevent any one from entering the Indian country, either with or without the assent of the chiefs, and cutting and carrying off the timber, although such practice is certainly at variance with its spirit and intent. The value of these privileges may be gathered from the statement of Governor Dodge, that "the amount which should be paid for each saw-mill of one saw, I would estimate at five hundred (500) dollars per annum:" "and for each additional saw in operation, the same amount should be paid." It would seem to be obviously better for the Indians, to purchase the whole pine country at once, and to give them a liberal compensation, to be applied for their benefit, under the direction of the President.

Having presented these views respecting the expediency of negotiating with the Indian tribes, named in the resolution before me, I proceed, in accordance with the wish expressed by Mr. Garland, to submit some remarks connected with the general subject of removal and settlement south of the Missouri river.

It may be proper for me to state here, in general terms, that if treaties, concluded during the past year with the Menomonee Indians, and the New York Indians interested in the lands at Green Bay, and which are now before the Senate, be ratified, their title will be extinguished to all the country north of Wolf river, and west of Fox river and Green Bay, with the exception of a reserve for a band of the latter of fifty thousand (50,000) acres, and one township for the Stockbridges and Munsees, which is conditionally

retained by them. The white settlements will be immediately extended to the new boundaries, and the extinction of the title of the Menomonees to the country still held by them will be a measure necessary to their comfort and quiet. Their ultimate removal south of the Missouri may be confidently anticipated. Their connexion with the Winnebagoes suggests the propriety of locating them near to each other, when the removal of both tribes is accomplished.

It was mentioned in my annual report that the Ottowas and Chippewas had transmitted a memorial, in which they requested that a negotiation might be opened with the Chippewas west of Lake Superior, and north of Rum river, to obtain from them a part of their country for a permanent home. I enclose a copy of this memorial, (marked A,) that the subject may receive the consideration of the committee. These Indians, it would seem, do not contemplate a removal before the expiration of the five years in which they are secured in the possession of the reservations provided for them in the treaty of March last. It is desirable, however, that their ultimate destination should be determined upon as early as practicable. If they cannot go west of Lake Superior, they must go to the country south of the Missouri; and it is questionable whether a suitable tract of sufficient extent can be provided for them there. They are accustomed to subsist upon fish and wild rice, taken and gathered from the numerous lakes and streams in their present country, and of this they would be deprived in the region south of Missouri. The scarcity of timber and game there is also a serious objection. If the proposed arrangement could be effected with their brethern, they would probably be willing to emigrate long within the time specified. The measures to be adopted for carrying into effect the stipulations in the late treaty, for farming and mechanical establishments, and for education, would be influenced, materially, by the action of the Government upon this memorial, and by the result of that action.

Treaties with the bands of Potawatomies in Indiana, for whom reservations were provided in 1832, are now before the Senate, which stipulate for their removal west of the Mississippi; and with a part of the Indians in New York for the same object. If these be ratified, and the negotiations herein indicated, and with the Miamies, prescribed by a resolution of the Senate, at its last session, be successful, there will be, north of the Missouri or east of the Mississippi, the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potowatomies of Illinois, the Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river, and the Chippewas of Saginaw, in Michigan; the Wyandots, in Ohio; and a portion of the Six Nations, in New York and at Green Bay.

An appropriation will be required to effect the arrangement contemplated by a resolution of the Senate, at the last session, by which the assent of the first to take lands south of the Missouri for those north of it, given to them by the treaty of Chicago, may be procured. It is believed they will readily consent to this measure. The second are under treaty stipulations to remove west of the Mississippi, or north of St. Anthony's falls. A treaty will probably be made with the third this winter, and with the others at no distant day.

I submit a tabular statement, (marked B,)* showing the names of the tribes south of the river and west of the State of Missouri, the population of each, the quantity of land assigned to each, the number of acres for

*The same with No. 32, of the preceding papers

each individual, and the tenure by which it is held; and the same facts in relation to the tribes mentioned in the resolution. There are, besides, two large tracts in that region yet unoccupied. "The first district of unappropriated lands," (I quote from the report of the commissioners in 1834,) "is between the north line of the Osages, and the lands of the Weas, Shawnees, and Kansas, and is estimated to contain 20,252 square miles, or 12,965,120 acres." "The second district of land, not yet granted to any tribe, is situated north of the country of the Delawares and Kickapoos, to the sources of the Platte, and containing about 15,625 square miles, or 10,000,000 acres." The commissioners suggested suitable locations for all the Indians then east of the Mississippi; but they embraced in their calculation the lands acquired by the treaty of Prarie du Chien of 1830, containing about 16,120 square miles, or 10,312,000 acres. Of these 500,000 acres, between the State of Missouri and the Missouri river, will be annexed to that State, under a law of the last session, as soon as the title of the Sioux of the Mississippi is relinquished by them, and the treaties made with the tribes interested in it are ratified. Of the residue, 5,000,000 acres were assigned to the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatomies in 1833; and it is now proposed, as I have stated, to give them lands south in exchange for it.

The new treaties, if they be ratified, will further diminish the quantity of disposable land. Four hundred sections, or 256,000 acres, between the Kickapoo land and the Great Nemahaw, will be required for the Ioways and Sacs of Missouri, and at least 500,000 acres north of the Osages for the New York Indians, who are to remove from that State and from the vicinity of Green Bay.

I have examined, with some care, the very interesting reports made by Mr. McCoy, the surveyor, in 1831 and 1832, in which he described the general features and the quality of the lands west of the State of Missouri, and between the Puncah and Red rivers; but I have not been able to form from them any exact idea of the quantity of good land now at the disposal of the Government. It is stated by Mr. Ellsworth, in a letter addressed to the department on the 13th of May, 1834, that "not more than one-half of the unappropriated lands is suitable for agriculture, on account of the scarcity of timber for fences, firewood, and building."

The whole quantity of unappropriated lands, as before stated, is 22,965,120 acres; deducting one-half, there will remain 11,482,560 acres of good land. Of this, 5,500,000 should be set off, in lieu of the lands to be annexed to the State of Missouri, and to be assigned to the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatomies north of the Missouri river. There will be left 5,982,560 acres. From this is to be deducted 756,000 acres, that will be required for the Ioways, Sacs of Missouri, and New York Indians. There will then be open, for the location of other emigrating tribes, 5,226,560 acres. If one section be allowed for each individual of the Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes, Menominees, Potawatomies, and Miamies of Indiana, and the Wyandots, whose aggregate population is 20,500, there will be required 13,120,0000 acres—7,894,000 acres more than are now held by the Government. To obtain the requisite quantity, negotiations will be necessary with some of the indigenous tribes in that region. The Osages, Otoes and Missourias, Omahas, and Pawnees, have, in all, 30,091,520 acres. Their aggregate number is 18,120. An allotment, to each, of 640 acres, will give them

11,596,800 acres, leaving 18,494,720 acres; of which 7,894,000 acres, the additional quantity required for the tribes to be removed, could, no doubt, be procured.

I proceed to make some suggestions in regard to the tribes with whom it may be most expedient to negotiate, having reference to their condition and wants, and to the present local position and habits of the Indians to be removed.

The Sacs and Foxes, with a population of 6,000, will require 3,840,000 acres. The Omahas, numbering 1,400, will require 846,600; which being deducted from their reservation, will leave 4,044,120 acres. They have settled on the Missouri bottoms, and commenced the cultivation of the soil. It appears desirable to obtain from them a part of their lands for the Sacs and Foxes, who live in the same parallel of latitude, and who, by removing, would acquire a fertile country of sufficient extent, with a front on the Missouri river, of 78 miles, measured without regard to its meanderings.

If another cession could be obtained from the Otoes and Missourias, who have also established their villages on the Missouri bottoms, there would be ample space for the Menominees and Winnebagoes between the Platte river and the northern line of the lands of the Delawares.

In 1831, Mr. McCoy, after describing the destitute condition of the Kanzas, recommended their location "at and above the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers, where they would all be induced cheerfully to settle." Some action is urgently demanded, to relieve them from the embarrassments and wants now pressing upon them; and if the course suggested by Mr. McCoy will accomplish this object, it should be adopted. This would leave the residue of their country open, and to it might be added a part of the Shawnees' lands, who have far more than they can occupy or cultivate.

These arrangements would enable the Government to propose to the Osages to exchange their lands for others south of their kindred, the Kanzas, and near the Delawares, of which tribe they are "the adopted grandchildren." This was recommended by Mr. McCoy, in 1831, as a measure that "would doubtless promote their interests," after minute observation and inquiry with particular reference to it. In this connexion I beg leave to remind you, that in 1825, these Indians ceded to the United States their title to the lands west of the Missouri and Arkansas, north and west of Red river, and south of the Kanzas river, with the exception of their present reserve, and a few tracts set apart for individuals; and for this extensive cession, the whole amount stipulated to be paid by the United States did not exceed $220,000. At a council held with them by the late Major Armstrong, in 1834, they signed a treaty, by which they exchanged the southern half of their reservation for land east and north of it; but this treaty was not ratified. Their claim upon the liberality—I might add the justice—of the Government, is manifest and strong. In negotiating with them for their removal to the tract south of the Kanzas Indians, this claim could be recognised, and discharged by liberal provisions for their benefit; and a country acquired, which, added to the vacant land adjoining, would be ample in extent for the accommodation of the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Potawatomies of Illinois, the Potawatomies and Miamies of Indiana, the New York Indians in that State and in Wisconsin Territory, and the Wyandots in Ohio.

The successful accomplishment of all these measures will relieve the

States of their entire Indian population, except the fast disappearing remnants of tribes in some of the older States, and some Chippewas in the northern part of Michigan, on the borders of Lake Superior, and leave in the Territory of Wisconsin none but the Chippewas north and east of the Mississippi, and the Sioux and Mandans north of the Missouri. It will concentrate south and west of the latter, and between the Puncah and Red rivers, all the other tribes; and present for consideration the grave questions of protection and government, which were dwelt upon, at some length, in my annual report. In confirmation of the views then submitted, I beg leave to call your attention to an extract from a report of Mr. McCoy, made in March, 1832.

"The importance of the subject must be my apology for most earnestly recommending to your consideration the propriety of bringing together in council, as early as practicable, delegates from every tribe within the Indian territory, including the Pawnees and Omahas. The objects of this meeting would be, to explain to them the nature of the relation which, hereafter, they would be required to sustain one to another; to elicit mutual pledges of peace; and to originate measures suited to their present condition, which would lead to the rudiments of a territorial compact and government. Such a meeting, I think, would be acceptable to every tribe, nor can I feel a doubt of its expediency.

"With great deference, I ask leave to solicit your attention to the subject of creating such a superintendency of Indian affairs, within the Indian territory, as, extending to all tribes within it, should lead to establish that union which is essential to their future prosperity. It would be hoped, this superintendency would be adapted to the primary state of society, and with a view to their future organization.

"By adopting measures to develope to the various tribes the relation which they are to bear to each other, and the prospect of better days, embraced in the scheme of uniting them in one body politic, and constituting them an integral part of the community of the United States, difficulties, in relation to the particular limits of the several tribes, would vanish. Every tribe, possessing more lands than its wants would require, and which could not be sold for any thing else, would be happy to have others settle near them. The merchant would desire to multiply his neighbors, to enable him to extend his sales; and the owner of a mill would be pleased with the increase of his customers.

"The state of society, settling down into a regular territorial government, would, on its arrival at that state, allow of no greater partiality for metes and bounds, of a common character, than is felt in one of our States or Territories for the lines of counties.

"Could the spirit of uniting them in a territory be instilled into them, I am persuaded that hopes, unknown before, would animate every tribe, and lead to virtue, industry, and enterprise. The better informed, and those in more comfortable condition, would have the ascendency among their less fortunate brethren; while the latter would profit by the talents and enterprise of the former. Where I have been so happy as to gain the attention of an Indian to this subject, explained, with a map of this country spread before him, it has invariably been the case, from the Ottowa of Lake Michigan to the more refined Indian of the south, that his feelings appeared to become enlisted in approbation of the plan, and hope seemed to spring up in his soul."

In a letter, addressed by him to the commissioners of the United States at Fort Gibson, in October, 1832, he made a further suggestion, which seems to merit a favorable consideration.

"I would respectfully beg leave to recommend to your special consideration," he said, "the reservation of a tract, in the central part of the Territory, for the seat of government." "The upper branches of the Osage river afford a country well adapted to such a purpose: it is central, and it is yet unappropriated."

The reports made by this gentleman in 1831 and 1832, which are to be found at pages 561, of vol. 8, and 230 and 446, of vol. 9, of Senate Documents, 1st session 23d Congress, afford much valuable information respecting the general features, the soil, and the resources of the country south of the Missouri.

A more accurate knowledge of these is highly desirable, and, indeed, essential to the proper location of the Indians to be removed. I would submit, for consideration, the propriety of making an appropriation to meet the expenses of the necessary surveys and examinations.

In compliance with the request of Mr. Garland, I enclose the draught of a bill (marked C,) giving the requisite authority for accomplishing the objects indicated in this communication, accompanied by an estimate (marked D,) of the amount that will be required, if they receive the sanction of Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER,
Secretary of War ad interim.